

CRS Report for Congress

Military Base Closures Since 1988: Status and Employment Changes at the Community and State Level

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MILITARY BASE CLOSURES SINCE 1988: STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES AT THE COMMUNITY AND STATE LEVEL

SUMMARY

U.S. budget outlays for national defense have declined sharply since the late 1980s, and are expected to continue this decline for several more years. The downsizing of the U.S. armed forces, which began before the fall of the Berlin Wall, has been an important factor in the drop in defense spending. Beginning in 1988, Congress required a reduction in military bases and other military real property infrastructure to accompany the manpower cuts. Members of Congress are very interested in how defense spending cuts and the consequent base realignment and closure process will affect the communities they represent.

This report compiles Department of Defense (DOD) data on major base closures and employment changes at DOD facilities affected by the base realignment and closure (BRAC) process since 1988. It assesses (1) the process and issues associated with closure and reuse of major installations, (2) the employment effects of all BRAC actions at the community and state levels, and (3) the federal role in assisting affected communities, workers, and businesses.

Major base closures, shutdowns causing the loss of 300 or more jobs, are a focus of particular concern. Of the hundreds of actions closing or realigning military installations, 98 qualify as major closures. Here, the challenges for job replacement, wise land use, and community stability often are greatest. The disposition and/or reuse of military real property can have an important impact on the economic and social health of a host community. Recent experience indicates that some communities are having to grapple with a variety of problems in the reuse process: the reconciling of competing demands for assets, unrealistic federal appraisals of base assets, local funding constraints, the lack of short-term interim leases from the federal government, failure to meet local codes, land use constraints, and environmental contamination.

Although the overall economy should not experience major disruptions from this downsizing of the military, some industries, workers, and communities could face difficult economic adjustment and conversion challenges. The data show the hardest impacts are being felt by a surprisingly small number of communities. Of 163 communities affected by one or more closure or realignment actions since the beginning of the BRAC process in 1988, 95 lost 50 or more military and civilian jobs. Thirty three of these localities experienced unemployment rates of 5.9% or more, indicating that as of July 1995, relatively few localities had unemployment rates above the national average of 5.7% at that time.

In the early 1990s, Congress greatly expanded the federal role in aiding communities, workers, and businesses affected by base closures. The 104th Congress, however, approved considerably less funding for economic adjustment and conversion assistance. Looking ahead, Congress will likely continue to tighten reins on such funding and monitor the appropriateness and effectiveness of all currently authorized assistance programs.

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MILITARY BASE CLOSURES SINCE 1988: STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES AT THE COMMUNITY AND STATE LEVEL

INTRODUCTION

U.S. budget outlays for national defense have declined sharply since the late 1980s, and are expected to continue to decline for several more years. In part, this defense spending decline came in response to the extraordinary political changes that have swept across Eastern Europe and the former USSR, and to the downsizing of the U.S. armed forces, which began before the fall of the Berlin Wall. According to latest figures, total defense outlays, after adjustment for inflation, declined by \$96.7 billion over the period FY1989–1995. According to current estimates by the Clinton Administration, such outlays could decline by another \$39.4 billion from FY1995 through FY2000. For the FY1989–2000 period total outlays could decline by about \$136 billion, or 36%.

Beginning in 1988, Congress required a reduction in base and other military real property infrastructure to accompany the manpower cuts. This infrastructure reduction could contribute significantly to savings in the future; the Department of Defense (DOD) recommendations to the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure Commission (hereafter referred to as BRAC) estimated that the proposed 1995 closures and realignments would save \$4 billion between FY1996 and 2001, and save \$18.4 billion over a 20- year period. Savings from all four rounds of base closure and realignment were set at almost \$57 billion over 20 years. These savings come from reduced personnel costs and eliminated operations and maintenance expenses at closed facilities.

Members of Congress are very interested in how defense cuts might affect the U.S. economy generally and their congressional districts particularly; this interest frequently concerns the closure or realignment of U.S. military bases now underway. Although over the longer haul the overall economy is not expected to experience major disruptions resulting from these large scale cuts,¹ some industries, workers, and communities could face difficult economic adjustment and conversion challenges. The disposition and/or reuse of military real property can be an important factor in a number of communities.

This report provides a status report on each of the 98 major base closures approved under the BRAC process since 1988. A more extensive tabulation and analysis covers all of the base closure and realignment actions recommended by

¹ For more information on the effects on the national economy, see: U.S. Library of Congress . Congressional Research Service. *Defense Budget Cuts and the Economy*. IB 90012E, by Edward Knight, et.al. (regularly updated). 15p.

the 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995 BRAC commissions and authorized by the President and Congress. Particular attention is given to analyzing the employment effects of these actions.²

Overseas U.S. bases and facilities are also being closed and realigned, but under a separate process by the Department of Defense, and not within the BRAC commission structure. These overseas actions are beyond the scope of this report, although additional information on the status of these actions is available.³

BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS SINCE 1988

Efforts to shrink the size and increase the efficiency the U.S. military predate the 1989 fall of the Berlin wall and the closing days of the Cold War. One important focus of these efforts was military real property. Previously, Congress blocked Department of Defense efforts to close bases or facilities, reportedly to protect jobs and federal expenditures within a state or congressional district. To overcome this barrier to disposing of surplus or nonessential military properties, Congress authorized a program whereby an independent commission selected domestic facilities to be closed or realigned. Congress could accept or reject the entire list of actions, but could not make changes to the commission's list of recommended actions. Public Law 100-526 authorized the first commission in 1988 to review bases and recommend closures or realignments. Three additional base realignment and closure commissions were constituted in 1991, 1993, and 1995 under revised legislative authority (P.L. 101-510, as amended). The first commission was appointed by the Secretary of Defense, the latter three by the President with Senate confirmation. The work of these commissions is often referred to as BRAC 1, BRAC 2, etc., and the larger operation is known as the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process, even though the legislative title of the body is the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

The review and closure cycles by these four commissions produced recommendations affecting hundreds of military installations, large and small,

²The authors express their appreciation to a number of individuals who provided analytical assistance in this project. These include: Michael Berger and Michael McAndrew of the U. S. Department of Defense, Gerald Mayer and Cathi Jones of the Economics Division of CRS, and Gary Fitzpatrick of the Library of Congress' Geography and Map Division. Charlotte Foote, Economics Division, Nancy Givens, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division, and Karen McCray, Electronic Research Products Office, also provided invaluable production assistance.

³Information on the status of U.S. overseas base closures is published several times each year, and is available from the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. CRS Report 92-589 F, *Base Closures in Europe: Cost and Procedural Issues*, July 27, 1992, by Richard F. Grimmett provides further information.

throughout the United States. Implementation of the recommendations has been completed in some cases, and is in process for the remainder. No further domestic base closure rounds are authorized under the existing law. A new commission to review and reexamine additional closures would have to be approved by Congress. The 1995 commission urged just such a reauthorization for the year 2001.⁴ Alternately, the Department of Defense could attempt to close additional bases under existing authority, U. S. Code, Title 10, Section 2687. This provision requires that the Secretary of Defense submit a proposal for closure as part of the annual request for authorization of appropriations, and provide with the proposal "an evaluation of the fiscal, local economic, budgetary, environmental, strategic, and operational consequences of such closure or realignment." The 1995 commission called this approach "unworkable," however, as no bases had hitherto been closed under its authority.

INVENTORY OF CLOSING BASES

Cutting infrastructure that must be maintained and managed by the military services was a major goal of the base closure legislation. Proponents said the post-Cold War reduction in military personnel should be matched in roughly equal proportion by real property cuts. This has not happened. While the total number of personnel is down 30% since 1988, infrastructure cuts in dollar terms will total only 21% (when measured in terms of replacement value) when the 1995 recommendations are fully implemented.⁵

The 1995 BRAC commission report, in its Appendix L, lists 261 domestic military activities recommended for closure by the four commissions (1988-1995). This is a net figure, as recommendations by each subsequent BRAC round sometimes changed those of a previous commission. This 1995 summary compilation includes installations of different sizes, such as National Guard or Reserve centers, missile sites, hospitals, shipyards, depots, ammunition plants, air fields and military bases. Numerous family housing units are not included in this count, however. The total also includes the 98 major military facilities recommended for closure. A "major" closure is defined as one in which 300 or more civilian and/or military jobs are lost. Table 1 shows the distribution of major base closures by round.

⁴ Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. *1995 Report to the President*. 1995. Washington, July 1995. p. 3-2.

⁵BRAC, *1995 Report to the President*. op.cit., p.3-1.

Table 1. Recommended Major Base Closures, by BRAC Round

BRAC ROUND	BASE CLOSED	STATES AFFECTED	SCHEDULED COMPLETION
1988	16	12	1995
1991	26	16	1997
1993	28	14	1999
1995	28	19	2001

Going into the 1995 BRAC round, of the 70 major bases recommended for closure through the 1993 round, 30 had been closed, two were never opened (Navy homeports under construction when they were recommended for closure), and the remainder were expected to be closed by the end of Fiscal Year 1998. The 28 major base closures recommended by the 1995 commission are scheduled to be completed by 2001, six years from the time the recommendations were submitted to Congress by President Clinton. As of April 1996, 55 bases were closed or had never opened as a result of BRAC commission recommendations. The name, location, and closure date of the 98 major installations are provided in Appendix A.

One early major closure, George Air Force Base in California, was reinstated temporarily in 1995 when legislation (P.L. 104-32) provided for the military partial reuse of the base on an interim basis. When George was closed in 1994, the airport and 2,300 acres were transferred to a civilian airport authority. The field now operates commercially as the Southern California International Airport.⁶ Under P.L. 104-32, it will also support maneuvers at the Army's National Training Center at Ft. Irwin until a new airhead, Barstow-Daggett, becomes operational.

These major closures can present a great challenge to the local communities because of the number of military and civilian jobs affected and because of the many land use changes and decisions that may be required. In many cases, however, closing bases provide communities with a new opportunity for growth.

REUSE OF MILITARY BASES

The decision to close a base is followed by actions to transfer and reuse the assets. The base closure law uses a sequential preference disposal and reuse process for closed facilities. This means that other DOD users, including National Guard and Reserve units, have first call on the closing bases. Property which is excess to DOD requirements is then made available to other federal agencies. Property not selected by the agencies is declared surplus to the federal

⁶California. Governor's Office of Planning and Research. California Base Closure News. Sacramento. February 1996. p.7.

government and becomes available to others including state and local governments, native Americans, organizations for the homeless, and private or commercial entities. Originally, revenues from the fair market value sale of closed facilities were expected to offset the expenses of closure and relocation of forces. The legislation authorized a base closure account which was to move the revenues gained from land sales to cover construction and other costs associated with movement of personnel and equipment in the realignment process. This has not happened, and with legislative changes giving greater emphasis to community economic health with the resulting transfer of property to these communities (or other agencies) without compensation, it may never happen.

To date, few bases have been sold, and little money has been placed in the base closure account from disposal proceeds. In 1994, the General Accounting Office (GAO) reviewed land disposal plans at 37 of the 120 bases closed in the 1988 and 1991 BRAC rounds. GAO reported less than \$100 million in sales and pending sales. The report stated: "The primary reason for the low property sales revenues is that 88% of the property at the bases we reviewed will be retained by DOD or transferred at no cost to other federal agencies and state and local jurisdictions."⁷ In March 1996, in its military construction budget request for FY1997, DOD reported base closure land sales receipts of only \$68.7 million through FY1995, but anticipated FY1997 sales receipts of \$243.9 million.

Nongovernment groups have also examined the reuse of closed military bases. Business Executives for National Security (BENS), a business trade association seeking less waste in defense spending, issued a report that was critical of what it characterized as excessive reuse of "closed" bases by other military services and other federal agencies.⁸ Such dispositions are allowed, as noted above, but they neither produce revenues nor reduce military infrastructure as fast as some would like. The BENS study reviewed 26 so-called "closed" facilities that, in actuality, continue to host DOD or other federal activities. Those facilities reviewed by BENS are identified in Appendix A.

One activity noted in the BENS report, the establishment of 25 Defense Finance and Accounting Service centers proposed by Secretary of Defense Les Aspin, reverses a process of consolidation for these services (from 334 sites to five) that had been initiated by the Bush Administration. "Using DFAS to replace jobs at closed bases had undermined the base closure process," the BENS authors contend.

While the BENS report expressed concern with base transfers to National Guard and Reserve units, despite overall reductions in the reserve component,

⁷ U.S. General Accounting Office, *Reuse Plans for Selected Bases Closed in 1988 and 1991*, GAO/NSIAD-95-3, Washington, November 1994. p.5.

⁸ Cunningham, Keith B. and Erik R. Pages, *Uncovering the Shell Game: Why Military Facilities Don't Stay Closed*, Business Executives for National Security, Washington, October 1994. 74p.

some maintain that such transfer decisions might best be judged on a case by case basis. Annually, some Members of Congress criticize what they see as the paucity of the President's budget request for construction of Guard and Reserve facilities.⁹ These Members say that Congress must assure that the needs of the reserve components are fully met. From this perspective, the transfer of surplus real property from the active forces to the reserves may make good budgetary sense. Other Members contend that budget increases for Guard and Reserve units detract from funds needed to maintain readiness and develop the next generation of weapons. Thus, no-cost or low-cost transfers of property to the Guard and Reserve might satisfy concerns of both sides of this issue. Such transfers could defeat the aspirations of some host communities, however.

The priorities of the base closure and realignment process have changed since 1988. The emphasis has shifted from generating funds for the base closure account to a process that aims to assure the greatest economic opportunities for affected communities. Both administrative and legislative initiatives facilitated this shift. President Clinton's 1993 plan for revitalizing base closure communities, along with amendments to the base closure law in 1993 and 1994, strengthened community opportunities to obtain and use the real estate and personal property at closing bases. The result of these changes is reflected in Figure 1, which depicts the timeline for reuse of military facilities closed in the 1995 BRAC round. Figures 1 and 2 are taken from DOD's *Community Guide to Base Reuse*, discussed later in this section.

The process outlined in Figure 1 gives local governments a greater role in shaping reuse than was the case in earlier base closings. These new opportunities, when coupled with DOD figures showing many cases in which jobs increased after bases closed,¹⁰ may reassure many communities about their future after closure. Nonetheless, communities are understandably concerned about economic problems during the transition at their base, and about whether theirs will become one of the success stories in a few years.

⁹See, CRS Report 96-470 F, *Appropriations for FY1997: Military Construction*, by George H. Siehl (updated periodically).

¹⁰ A 1993 report by the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense, *Civilian Reuse of Former Military Bases: A Summary of Completed Military Base Adjustment Projects*, states, "on the basis of a survey of 97 closed bases, 171,177 new jobs have more than replaced the loss of 87,557 DOD civilian jobs at the former bases."



BASE REUSE CONCERNS AND PROBLEMS

Experience with Base Closure and Reuse

Community leaders generally have two goals as they begin a base conversion project: economically, to replace and increase jobs, and socially, to sustain the quality of life within the community. Some factors make these goals harder to achieve. A recent RAND Corporation report¹¹ on three non-urban base closure/reuse projects in California stated that the following factors increase the local impact of closure: a rural setting, a high percentage of personnel living off base, and a high percentage of local jobs tied to the base.

RAND researchers studied post-closure changes in population, school enrollment, employment, real estate prices, and rental occupancy rates, among others. They found the impacts of base closing seldom were as severe as pre-closing estimates by local authorities or consultants. In some cases, the changes were contrary to expectation, particularly when population or economic growth was strong in the larger surrounding area, such as the county. The data led the analysts to conclude that impacts of closure were not only less severe than predicted, but quite localized, as well. They added, "the major adjustment problems communities face are likely to be in the immediate aftermath of the base closing."

Some of the problems facing local officials early in the transition and adjustment process include:

- Competing local demands for the assets;
- Federal appraisals that are too high;
- Funding constraints due to limited bonding authority;
- No short term interim leases from the government; and,
- Buildings that are non-standard, out of compliance with local codes.

Additionally, land use constraints, conservation issues, and environmental contamination may create barriers to reusing military bases. Each of these matters is addressed at some point in the timeline shown in Figure 1, largely, but not entirely, through the environmental analysis process.¹²

¹¹Dardia, Michael, *et al*, *The Effects of Military Base Closures on Local Communities: A Short-Term Perspective*, Santa Monica, RAND, MR-667-OSD, 1996. 59p. The authors observe that, "the burden of defense cuts falls on the individual worker or firm rather than the community." p. xii

¹²At a Military Base Reuse Forum sponsored by the American Institute of Architects in Washington, D.C. on December 11-12, 1995, local officials, base
(continued...)

Concerning the issue of land use, military bases often are "islands" with regard to surrounding public infrastructure, such as roads, sewer and water lines, and public power supply. Military bases were often designed to be self sufficient and intentionally separate from the surrounding community. Consequently, following base closure, meshing these features with the adjoining community infrastructure can be a costly and time consuming task.

Conservation issues include the identification, documentation, and possible protection of historic structures on the base; the protection of endangered or threatened species of plants and animals that may be present; and the preservation of future open space and recreation opportunities for the community.

Environmental pollution often causes problems for officials seeking rapid reuse of the military lands. Contaminated lands can not be transferred to new owners or uses until the military issues a finding that the property is environmentally suitable for the intended use. DOD is responsible for cleaning up any pollution caused during its use of the property. Thus, there is concern that any post-military use neither exacerbate existing environmental damage nor cause additional contamination which might later be blamed on the military.

Congress responded to a number of these local reutilization concerns through the FY1996 National Defense Authorization Act, P.L. 104-106. This 1996 law amended the base closure legislation by increasing the feasibility of interim leases, allowing leasing of some parcels requiring environmental remediation, and authorizing interim lease-backs by the military of parcels within a transferring base. Environmental pollution probably will remain as an ongoing issue throughout the base closure process, despite these changes, and may require further congressional attention.

Environmental cleanup at closing bases is not only a high priority, it often comes at a high cost, as well. Through FY 1995, this cleanup, funded annually from the BRAC closure account in the military construction (MilCon) appropriations bills, received \$2.3 billion. The FY 1996 appropriation for cleanup at closing bases is not to exceed the Administration's requested \$457 million. The House Milcon appropriations report (H. Rept. 104-137) noted that a "ceiling" was being placed on environmental cleanup spending at closing bases. In prior years, Congress set a "floor" for this account, stipulating that "not less than" a given amount could be used for base environmental restoration. Actual expenditures surpassed this floor (\$2.330 billion in expenditures *vs.* the "floor" of \$1.963 billion), so the 104th Congress imposed the ceiling for FY1996.

¹²(...continued)

transition coordinators, and other involved individuals shared examples of such problems at their installations.

The LRA, Key to Reuse

The Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) is the center of local input during the base conversion process. The *Community Guide to Base Reuse*, which is available from the DOD's Office of Economic Adjustment, states:

(T)he local reuse organization, or LRA, identifies local reuse needs and conceives a redevelopment plan for the Military Department to consider in the disposal of base property.

The LRA was authorized by the Base Closure Community Redevelopment and Homeless Assistance Act of 1994, and operates in conjunction with the Base Transition Coordinator (BTC) and the installation commander at the local level. The DOD Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) in Washington, D.C. helps to ensure comprehensive assistance from participating federal agencies. The OEA and its activities are described in the section on federal assistance programs, below.

The *Community Guide* offers detailed guidelines on the structure and operation of LRAs as recognized by the Secretary of Defense -- one for each base. The publication notes that LRAs "should have broad-based membership, including, but not limited to, those jurisdictions with zoning authority over the property."

The administrative and legislative changes of recent years provide expanded federal technical and financial resources (discussed in detail later in this report) to base closure communities. While these new resources make favorable outcomes more likely, the ultimate responsibility for success in base reuse lies with the Local Redevelopment Authority established for each closed facility.

Military Land Transfers

One key to community viability after base closing is how the base lands and improvements are disposed of. As noted above, when the base closure process began in 1988, the intent was to sell most if not all of the real property. As also noted above, however, current policy favors protecting host communities' economies; transfers or below cost sales of property to local governments support this new goal. The LRA plans for reuse and the environmental findings are considerations in military decisions to transfer land, as shown in Figure 2.

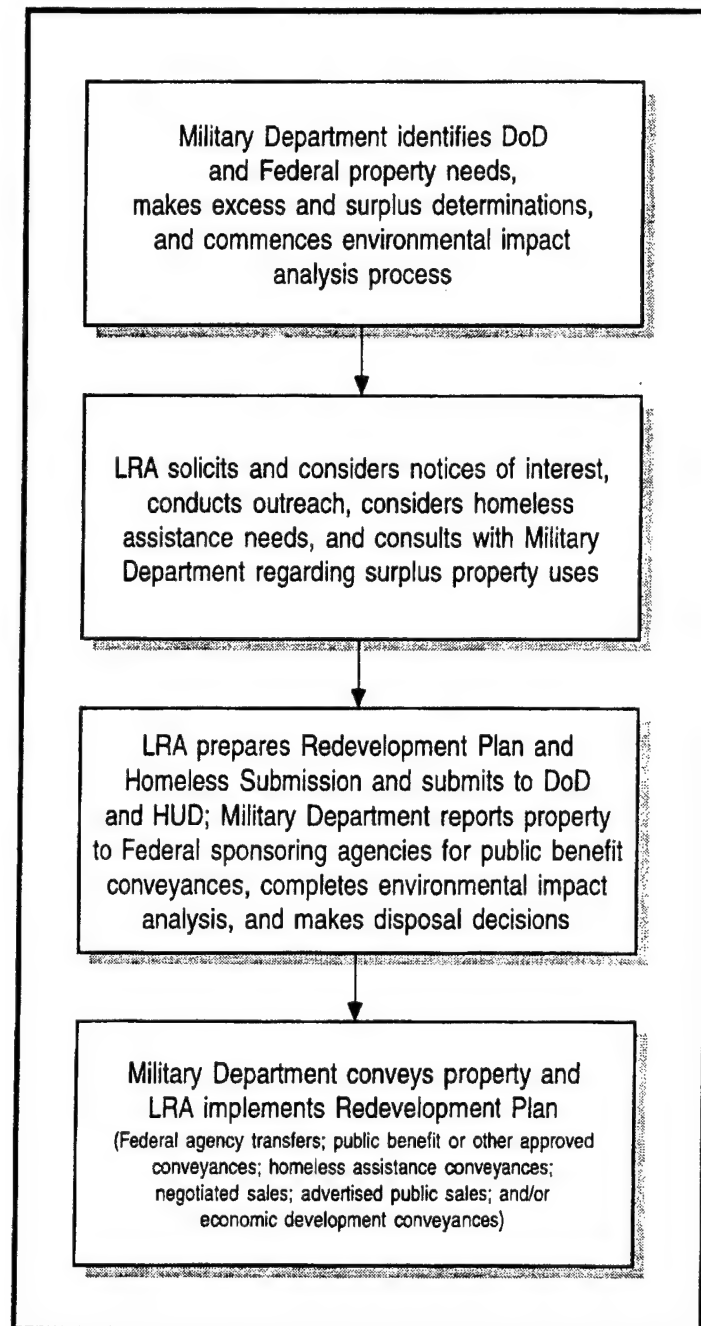
As the final box in Figure 2 shows, there are several real property transfer mechanisms. Some transfers to public bodies may be at no-cost or low-cost for various public purposes, such as airports, parks and recreation, or wildlife conservation. Homeless assistance transfers under the amended base closure law are coordinated between the LRA and the Department of Housing and

Urban Development (HUD).¹³ Economic development conveyances to stimulate employment involve discounted price or negotiated payment terms between the military and the LRA. Local government representatives have voiced concerns over what they considered to be unrealistically high federal estimates of property values in this process.

A second process, advertised public sales to the highest bidder, at fair market value of the property, most closely matches the disposal pattern envisioned when the base closure process began. This process allows private sector parties to obtain title to the property directly.

All parties are generally interested in moving these procedures along as fast as possible. While the public interest generally may be served by moving as quickly as practicable, some of the necessary steps, such as the environmental impact assessment and any necessary cleanup, often require more time. Delay can also be caused by difficulties in getting local governments to work cooperatively within the LRA framework.

¹³See HUD Publication 1581-CPD, *Guidebook on Military Base Reuse and Homeless Assistance*, issued in March 1996, for information on the process whereby homeless assistance is brought into the reuse planning of the LRA. Applicability of the 1987 McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to closing bases was modified by the 1994 amendments to the base closure authority. The amended legislation applies to all installations approved for closure after October 25, 1994, and to some 40 installations selected in earlier closure rounds. Information on the earlier procedures may be found in CRS Report 92-457EPW, *Property Transfer: Use of Federal Property for Homeless Assistance Facilities and Prisons*, May 26, 1992, by Keith Bea and Ruth Ellen Wassem.

Community Guide to Base Reuse**Figure 2. General Disposal Process Flow Diagram**

OTHER BASE CLOSURE INFORMATION SOURCES

Each congressional office dealing with a closing or downsizing military facility may wish to have a copy of the *Community Guide to Base Reuse* referenced above. These are available from the DOD Office of Economic Adjustment, telephone (703) 604-6020. The *Guide* provides an overview of the process, useful details on environmental cleanup, reuse case studies, and a list of individuals to contact at each closing base.

More extensive and detailed information is contained in the DOD *Base Reuse Implementation Manual*, issued in July 1995 by the DOD's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Security. This looseleaf manual includes a great deal of material, including information on the transfer of property, copies of various required forms, and pertinent regulations. This manual is an essential resource for members of the local reuse authority.

For a congressional perspective on the base closure process, see CRS issue brief IB92113, *Military Base Closures: Issues for the 104th Congress*, or a 1993 CRS video *U.S. Military Base Closings*, LTR93-1352. A number of concerns brought out in the video, such as implementation of the McKinney Act provisions for transferring surplus federal real property for use as homeless shelters, have been addressed by Congress. These were resolved in 1993 and 1994 amendments to the base closure legislation.

Computer users will find that the World Wide Web provides numerous additional sources of information about base closures, some of it quite detailed or specific to individual bases. Among the useful sites are CEDAR (California Economic Diversification and Revitalization), dedicated to California base closure and reuse issues at <http://www.cedar.ca.gov/> and the Bonn International Center for Conversion which provides an international perspective at <http://bicc.uni-bonn.de/>. The Alta Vista search engine available to internet users yielded about 600 responses to the term "base closures" when queried in March 1996. There is a wide range in usefulness among the locations identified.

Another useful information source is the Office of Economic Conversion Information within the U.S. Department of Commerce. Its services are described later in this report.

EMPLOYMENT CHANGES IN COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY BASE CLOSURES OR REALIGNMENTS

According to the findings of the Defense Conversion Commission, a special body created by Congress in 1992 to study the economic effects of downsizing the military, most of the nation's 2,761 communities are not highly vulnerable to reductions in defense spending. However, it did identify 31 metropolitan areas and 41 non-metropolitan counties which potentially are most vulnerable to such cuts. These are communities in which defense-related jobs exceeded

20% of total employment in 1992. These 72 communities are listed in Table 2 below.

The Department of Defense has also compiled data showing employment changes in communities affected by base closures and realignments that have been approved by the 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995 Base Closure and Realignment Commissions established by Congress. The data show employment changes for military and civilian personnel affected by these actions. This information is contained Appendix B to this report (pp. 36-60). For all military facilities affected by these various rounds since 1988, Appendix B shows the name and location of each facility; the year of the round or action; and changes in military and civilian employment, and the level number of civilian employment and the unemployment rate as of May 1995. The figures on military and civilian employment include only those personnel directly affected by the BRAC decision. Other jobs in the community indirectly affected by these decisions (such as workers of local governments, retailers, other types of business enterprises) are not included in the tabulation.

These data enable one to make an approximation of the degree to which individual communities may be economically vulnerable to cutbacks at military installations. For example, total civilian job losses resulting from a closure or realignment can be compared to the total number of civilian jobs in the community. If these losses are small relative to total employment, and the unemployment rate is relatively low (i.e., less than 6%), then one can conclude that the community's vulnerability to such losses is relatively small. If on the other hand, these losses were substantial relative to total jobs in the community and its unemployment rate is high relative to the national unemployment rate in May 1995 (5.7%), then the community's economic vulnerability to such losses could be high. In the final analysis, however, a community's vulnerability will, of course, depend upon a number of factors: the rate at which jobs are eliminated at the military facility, the number of jobs held by military family members, the ability of displaced workers to find jobs within the community, and the community's success in promoting new job creation activities at the closed or downsized facility.

TABLE 2. Metropolitan Areas and Nonmetropolitan Areas with Defense-Related Jobs Amounting to 20 % or More of Total Area Employment

State	MSA/Metro County	State	County/County Equivalent
AK	Anchorage (Anchorage)	AK	Aleutians West Census Area
AL	Anniston (Calhoun County)	AK	Bristol Bay Borough
AL	Dothan	AK	Fairbanks North Star
AL	Huntsville (Madison County)	AK	Southeast Fairbanks Census
AZ	Yuma (Yuma County)	AK	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area
CA	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	AL	Coffee County
CO	Colorado Springs (El Paso)	AZ	Cochise County
CT	New London County	GA	Bryan County
FL	Fort Walton Beach Florida	GA	Camden County
FL	Panama City (Bay County)	GA	Liberty County
FL	Pensacola	ID	Elmore County
GA	Columbia	IN	Martin County
GA	Macon-Warner Robins	IN	Miami County
HI	Honolulu (Honolulu County)	KS	Geary County
MS	Biloxi-Gulfport	KY	Hardin County
MS	Pascagoula (Jackson County)	LA	Vernon Parish
MT	Great Falls (Cascade County)	MD	St. Mary's County
NC	Fayetteville (Cumberland)	ME	Sagadahoc County
NC	Jacksonville (Onslow County)	MI	Iosco County
ND	Grand Forks (Grand Forks)	MO	Johnson County
OH	Lima	MO	Pulaski County
OK	Lawton (Comanche County)	MS	Warren County
RI	Newport County	NC	Craven County
SC	Charleston	ND	Benson County
SD	Rapid City (Pennington)	ND	Ward County
TN	Clarksville-Hopkinsville	NM	Curry County
TX	Abilene (Taylor County)	NM	Otero County
TX	Killeen-Temple	NV	Churchill County
TX	Wichita Falls (Wichita County)	NV	Mineral County
VA	Norfolk-Virginia Beach	NY	Jefferson County
WA	Bremerton (Kitsap County)	OK	Jackson County
		SC	Beaufort County
		SC	Marion County
		SC	Sumter County
		SD	Meade County
		TN	Coffee County
		TX	Kleberg County
		TX	Val Verde County
		UT	Tooele County
		VA	King George County
		WA	Island County

Source: Logistics Management Institute. Prepared for the Defense Conversion Commission.

The data contained in Appendix B enable one to reach some conclusions regarding the extent to which localities nationwide have been affected by the base closure and realignment process over the 1988-1995 period. An analysis of the data provides the following findings:

- A total of 163 localities in various parts of the nation have been affected by base closures and/or realignments since 1988.

- Of this total, 95 localities have experienced a net loss of 50 or more military and civilian jobs as a result of these actions.
- A further breakdown shows that 33 of these localities had unemployment rates of 5.9% or more in May 1995. The U.S. economy at the time was experiencing a low unemployment rate of 5.7%--an indication that the economy was generally operating at a level of or near to full employment.¹⁴ All the other localities listed in Appendix B had unemployment rates that were near to or well below the national rate.
- Of the 33 localities just noted, 22 are concentrated in three states: California--14, Louisiana--5, and Texas--3.

Consequently, one may conclude from these findings that most of the 163 localities affected by the base closure and realignment decisions of the 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995 rounds have a relatively low degree of economic vulnerability to job losses that are estimated to result from these actions. This conclusion does not take into account those communities whose economies may be significantly affected by the downsizing or departure of defense-related industries which have also been adversely affected by lost business from sharp cuts in defense spending. Such occurrences are beyond the scope of this inquiry, however.

EMPLOYMENT CHANGES AT THE STATE LEVEL

Employment changes at the state level that are estimated to result from the base closures and realignments recommended by the 1995 Commission and approved by the President and Congress are shown in Table 3 below. (Similar data resulting from actions approved in 1988, 1991, and 1993 rounds are not available.) Figure 3 graphically illustrates those states having gained or lost jobs under the 1995 changes. The principal findings from the data are as follows:

- For the 22 states that will experience job losses from the 1995 round, total *direct and indirect*¹⁵ losses for every state will be very small

¹⁴This level of unemployment, often referred to as the natural rate of unemployment, is the level below which unemployment cannot be reduced without accelerating inflation in the general level of prices. Though economists do not agree on a specific rate, recent studies of this concept have estimated the rate to fall somewhere between 5.7% and 6.5%. For more discussion of the full employment concept, see: U.S. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, *What is the Natural Rate of Unemployment?* CRS Report No. 94-E. by Brian W. Cashell. Washington, 1994. 16p.

¹⁵*Direct employment* includes jobs resulting directly from military activities. *Indirect jobs* include those generated by activities at military facilities within the state, namely those created by defense contractors, retail establishments, and other forms of enterprise within the civilian economy, schools, and government services.

when compared to estimates of total jobs in each state as of July 1995. In each case, these losses could amount to approximately .4 % or less of total state jobs. The states experiencing the largest impacts include: Alaska--0.4%, Texas--0.32%, Connecticut--0.29%, North Dakota--0.27%, and California--0.26%.

- The states that could experience the greatest number of job losses include: California--42,270, Texas--32,857, Pennsylvania--6,829, Alabama--6,176, Connecticut--5,441, and Missouri--4,071.
- There are five states that are projected to experience substantial job losses from the 1995 round that had unemployment rates exceeding the relatively low national unemployment rate of 5.7 % in July 1995. These are: California 7.9 %, Alaska 6.9 %, New Jersey 6.8 %, Alabama 6.3 % and Texas 6.0 %.

Overall, it would appear from these data that base closures and realignments in the 1995 round will have relatively small effects on employment levels in most of the 22 states that will experience losses in military and civilian jobs. Each state's vulnerability to such cuts, of course, will depend upon the rate at which jobs are eliminated at these facilities, the success of displaced workers in finding jobs within the state, and each state's success in generating new job opportunities at closed military facilities and elsewhere within the state economy.

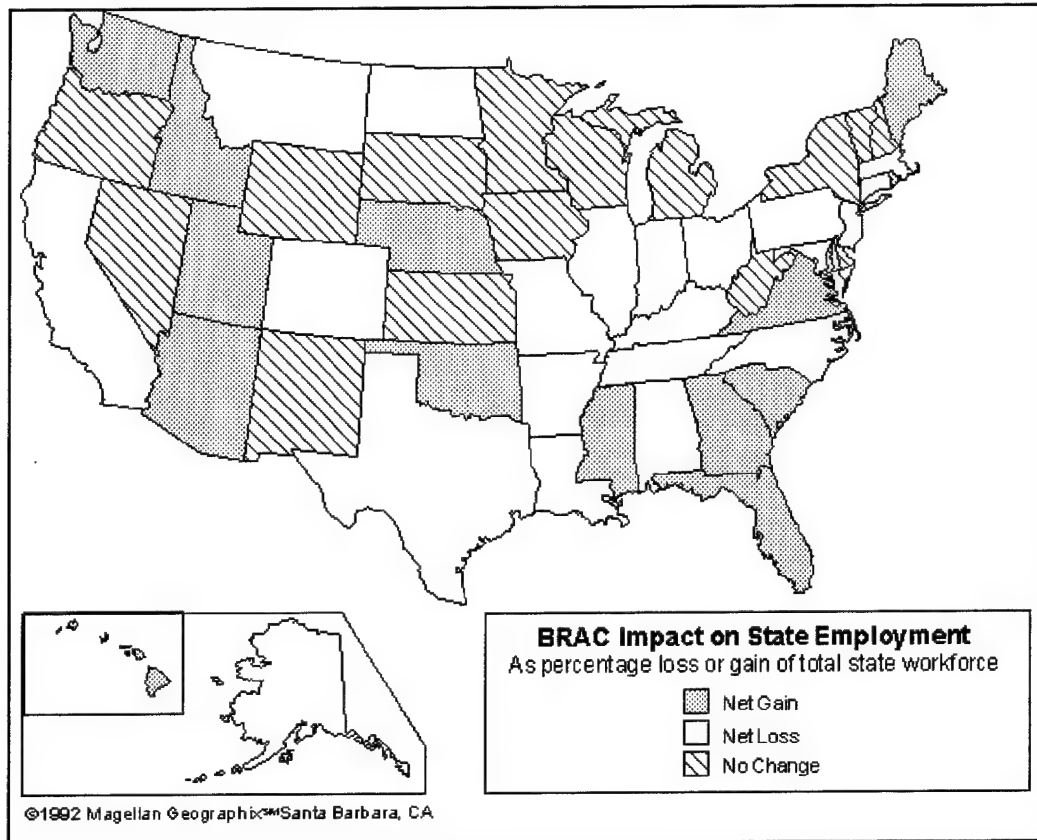


Figure 3. BRAC Impact on State Employment

TABLE 3. Job Losses/Gains Resulting from Military Base Closings and Realignments for the 1995 BRAC Round:
Impact on State Employment
(Figures in parentheses represent job losses.)

State	Direct Job Change ¹ (1)	Indirect Job Change ² (2)	Total Job Change (3)	State Employment ³ (4)	Impact on State Employment (5)	Civilian Unemployment Rate ⁴ (6)
Alabama	(5,422)	(754)	(6,176)	2,174,809	-0.28%	6.3
Alaska	(1,083)	(365)	(1,448)	360,848	-0.40%	6.9
Arizona	312	126	438	2,125,311	0.02%	5.2
Arkansas	(290)	(119)	(409)	1,334,642	-0.03%	4.8
California	(19,372)	(22,898)	(42,270)	16,344,225	-0.26%	7.9
Colorado	(2,607)	(1,464)	(4,071)	2,317,815	-0.18%	4.1
Connecticut	(2,203)	(3,238)	(5,441)	1,897,764	-0.29%	5.4
Delaware	0	0	0	433,356	0.00%	4.0
District of Columbia	(123)	(89)	(212)	762,227	-0.03%	9.1
Florida	2,998	1,330	4,328	7,361,330	0.06%	5.2
Georgia	205	136	341	4,006,805	0.01%	5.2
Hawaii	1,768	1,108	2,876	741,237	0.39%	5.2
Idaho	126	37	163	647,514	0.03%	5.3
Illinois	(1,367)	(625)	(1,992)	6,648,549	-0.03%	5.1
Indiana	(547)	(2,177)	(2,724)	3,309,372	-0.08%	4.8
Iowa	0	0	0	1,742,918	0.00%	3.1
Kansas	(14)	(8)	(22)	1,574,890	0.00%	4.8
Kentucky	(13)	(2,093)	(2,106)	2,063,242	-0.10%	5.1
Louisiana	(139)	(119)	(258)	2,150,300	-0.01%	7.1
Maine	220	77	297	694,416	0.04%	6.3
Maryland	(1,802)	(1,482)	(3,284)	2,731,823	-0.12%	5.1
Massachusetts	(525)	340	(185)	3,532,038	-0.01%	5.7
Michigan	147	70	217	5,020,858	0.00%	5.1
Minnesota	(54)	(27)	(81)	2,914,740	0.00%	3.7
Mississippi	114	57	171	1,341,990	0.01%	5.7
Missouri	(2,806)	(2,297)	(5,103)	3,127,244	-0.16%	5.2
Montana	(740)	(223)	(963)	486,556	-0.20%	5.3
Nebraska	356	150	506	1,049,187	0.05%	2.5
Nevada	25	10	35	900,299	0.00%	5.9
New Hampshire	0	0	0	650,115	0.00%	3.9
New Jersey	(2,303)	(1,209)	(3,512)	4,246,150	-0.08%	6.8
New Mexico	0	0	0	867,028	0.00%	5.9
New York	(227)	(93)	(320)	9,460,181	0.00%	6.2
North Carolina	(2,709)	(853)	(3,562)	4,201,598	-0.08%	4.0
North Dakota	(837)	(248)	(1,085)	404,749	-0.27%	3.0
Ohio	(253)	(854)	(1,107)	6,161,793	-0.02%	4.9
Oklahoma	4,081	3,391	7,472	1,772,940	0.42%	4.8
Oregon	0	0	0	1,781,841	0.00%	4.6
Pennsylvania	(3,093)	(3,736)	(6,829)	6,369,376	-0.11%	5.4
Rhode Island	572	492	1,064	531,745	0.20%	7.3
South Carolina	4,161	847	5,008	1,982,876	0.25%	5.2
South Dakota	0	0	0	457,435	0.00%	2.7
Tennessee	(854)	(1,807)	(2,661)	3,027,839	-0.09%	5.2
Texas	(13,381)	(19,476)	(32,857)	10,174,375	-0.32%	6.0
Utah	4,929	7,477	12,406	1,091,685	1.14%	3.4
Vermont	0	0	0	351,096	0.00%	4.2
Virginia	1,928	1,460	3,388	3,828,835	0.09%	4.5
Washington	852	279	1,131	3,071,013	0.04%	6.3
West Virginia	0	0	0	829,229	0.00%	8.2
Wisconsin	(6)	(2)	(8)	3,047,170	0.00%	3.3
Wyoming	0	0	0	297,126	0.00%	4.6

¹Includes job changes resulting directly from actions to close or realign military facilities.

²Includes jobs indirectly generated by activities at military facilities, such as those created by defense firms, retail establishments, and other businesses within the civilian economy, schools, and government services.

³Labor force totals include both civilian and military workers. Data are for 1994.

⁴Unemployment as a % of the civilian labor force, July 1995.

Sources: Columns 1 and 2: Base Closure and Realignment Commission for 1995. July 12, 1995. Column 4: Bureau of Economic Analysis. STAT-USA/Internet. Column 6: Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Monthly Labor Review*. November 1995. p. 108. Columns 3 and 5 were calculated by CRS.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

AID TO COMMUNITIES

Federal aid to communities affected by base closures and realignments covers a wide range of activities and agencies: planning and economic adjustment assistance provided by the Office of Economic Adjustment of DOD, the Economic Development Administration, and the Rural Development Administration; environmental cleanup at military bases; disposal of surplus federal properties; the Federal Airport Improvement Program; community development block grants; and community service grants.

Office of Economic Adjustment

Since 1961, the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) has provided economic adjustment assistance to about 450 communities in 50 states, Puerto Rico and Guam. OEA was established within DOD by the Secretary of Defense in 1961. The activities of OEA received additional support in 1974 with the creation of the President's Economic Adjustment Committee. Prior to 1978, the functions of the EAC were outlined and reaffirmed by memoranda between the President and the Secretary of Defense. However, in March 1978, President Carter issued Executive Order 12049, which formally outlined the functions of the committee. The duties and responsibilities of the EAC were further modified by the Defense Authorization Act for FY 1991, under Division D of the Act (P.L. 101-510). These changes are contained in Executive Order 12788, signed by President Bush in January 1992, which completely replaces E.O. 12049.

Currently the OEA operates with a staff of 45 persons (34 professionals and 11 support). Over the years the OEA has maintained close working relationships with about 23 federal agencies which have programs that can be utilized to assist communities adversely affected by defense cutbacks or realignments.¹⁶

Over the years the OEA has provided planning and implementation assistance to communities, regions, and states to alleviate serious economic impacts that result from defense program changes, such as base closings, expansions, and openings; contract changes affecting firms; and personnel reductions or increases at military facilities. By design, the OEA plays a facilitating role in the economic adjustment process. The affected community,

¹⁶ These agencies include: the Departments of Agriculture, Justice, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, Veterans Affairs; Council of Economic Advisers; Office of Management and Budget; Office of Personnel Management; United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Environmental Protection Agency; Federal Emergency Management Agency; General Services Administration; Small Business Administration; and the United States Postal Service.

however, must play the principal role in initiating and carrying out the adjustment and conversion plan.

OEA works closely with the Base Closure and Transition Office which assigns Base Transition Coordinators to all bases that are slated to be closed. These coordinators, who are located at the base to be closed, work closely with local community officials to resolve problems that arise from the base closure process. Following a recent DOD reorganization, the functions of these two offices now fall under a newly created coordinating body called the Office of Base Closure and Community Reinvestment. These two offices, however, continue to perform the same duties and responsibility they did before this reorganization.

Economic Development Administration

Title IX of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-136), as amended, provides for economic adjustment grants to eligible communities to help them respond to sudden changes in economic conditions resulting from a natural disaster, plant closing, or base closure. These grants are made to state and local governments and other eligible public organizations to develop or implement economic recovery strategies under the Sudden and Severe Economic Dislocation (SSED) and Long-term Economic Deterioration (LTED) programs administered by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the Department of Commerce. Funds are used to provide communities with technical, planning, and implementation assistance and to finance local small business revolving loan funds.¹⁷

Other Assistance

In addition to the assistance programs of OEA and EDA there are a number of other federal programs which may provide help to communities adversely affected by base closures and realignments. These include:

- DOD responsibility for environmental review and cleanup at closing military facilities.
- The expedited disposal of surplus federal property to state agencies under programs of the General Services Administration, DOD and other federal agencies.
- Department of Energy responsibility for providing economic impact assistance, with the assistance of the Departments of Labor and Commerce, to communities that are affected by changes at nuclear facilities.

¹⁷ For more information see: U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Administered by EDA*. Report No. 93-556 E, by J. F. Hornbeck. Washington, June 7, 1993. 4 p.

- The potential transfer of military airports to civilian use under the Federal Airport Improvement Program of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
- The provision of financial grants to eligible communities under the Community Development Block Grants Program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to promote neighborhood revitalization and community and economic development that principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons.
- Programs to promote economic development in rural communities with populations of less than 50,000, administered by the Rural Development Administration of the Department of Agriculture. Such assistance includes: community facilities loans, rural business enterprise grants, business and industrial guaranteed loans, and intermediary relending programs.

WORKER ASSISTANCE

There are a number of federal programs that can provide transition assistance to military and civilian workers of DOD and Department of Energy (DOE) displaced by cuts in defense programs and those employees who lose their jobs as a result of cutbacks in defense-related industries. These include various forms of transition assistance and benefits provided by DOD and DOE, the job training and placement program of the Department of Labor, and other types of assistance which are available to all dislocated workers, whether they be in defense or non-defense related jobs, such as prenotification of a plant closing, unemployment compensation, and food stamps.

DOD Programs

DOD has the authority to provide a number of incentives and transition benefits to departing military personnel. These consist of early retirement incentives, temporary continuation of medical care benefits, preseparation counseling for separating service members, employment counseling and placement assistance, relocation assistance, and special GI bill education benefits. The Pentagon is also authorized to provide special benefits and incentives to civilian personnel displaced by the defense drawdown. These include advance notification of a reduction in force, preseparation counseling, a hiring preference system (including the maintenance of a government-wide list of vacant positions) with federal agencies to reemploy qualified displaced DOD employees, financial incentives to encourage early retirement of eligible employees, and continued health insurance coverage for up to 18 months following involuntary separation.¹⁸

¹⁸ For more information on these responsibilities of DOD see: U.S. Department of Defense. Office of the Undersecretary of Defense. *A Directory of Federal*

(continued...)

Job Training and Other Related Services

Military and civilian workers dislocated by changes in defense programs and cutbacks in defense industry production may be eligible for job training assistance provided under Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA, P.L. 97-300, as amended), which is administered by the Office of Worker Retraining and Adjustment Programs of the Employment and Training Administration in the Department of Labor. The programs, authorized under this title provide assistance to permanently laid-off workers, including those displaced as the result of the closure of a military facility or reductions in defense spending. Grants are awarded to state, substate grantees (established under JTPA), employers, employer associations, and representatives of employees to provide retraining and readjustment services. In addition to job training, eligible dislocated workers may be offered a number of other services under JTPA, including counseling, occupational testing, job search assistance, labor market information, job development, relocation assistance, and "needs related payments" to provide income support to participate in education or training programs.¹⁹ Occupational conversion and training aid for military personnel is jointly administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs and Labor. There are also DOD programs to enable certain former military and civilian personnel to become teachers and teacher's aids, to work in law enforcement, or to work in environmental restoration and hazardous waste management programs at DOD and DOE facilities.²⁰

Other Assistance

In addition to the various federal programs that are designed to provide transition assistance to displaced defense workers, there are other assistance programs that are available to all dislocated workers.²¹ These include:

- Advance notification to workers affected by an impending plant closing under the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (P.L. 100-379).

¹⁸(...continued)

Reinvestment and Transition Initiatives for People, Business, and Communities. August 1993. (various pagings).

¹⁹ For additional information, see: U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *The Job Training Partnership Act: A Compendium of Programs.* Report No. 94-862EPW, by Molly R. Forman and Ann M. Lordeman. Washington, Dec. 30, 1994. 38 p.

²⁰ Office of the Undersecretary of Defense. *A Directory of Federal Reinvestment and Transition Initiatives.*

²¹ For more information on these programs, see: U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *Economic Adjustment Assistance to Communities and Workers Affected by Defense Cutbacks.* Report No. 90-120 E, by Edward Knight, et. al. Washington, February 26, 1990. (revised July 1, 1990.) 43 p.

- Postsecondary education and training assistance for students under Title IV of the Higher Education Act (HEA, 10, U.S.C. 1070); and vocational education programs under the Carl T. Perkins Education Act (P.L. 98-524).
- Benefits related to past employment: Unemployment Compensation, protection of pension benefits, and temporary health insurance continuation.
- Benefits related to financial need: Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Food Stamps, subsidized school meals, and Medicaid.
- Housing assistance furnished by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Farmers Home Administration, particularly, rental and mortgage assistance programs.

BUSINESS ASSISTANCE

Base closures present adjustment and conversion challenges to firms heavily dependent on doing business with military installations. There are several federal programs which may be of assistance to firms, especially relatively small scale enterprises, that face such challenges. This aid consists mainly of loan guarantees, grants, technical assistance, and management training. These forms of assistance are provided under programs of the Small Business Administration, Farmers Home Administration, the Economic Development Administration, and the Export-Import Bank of the United States.²² Additionally, there are a number of programs which may prove beneficial to defense firms wishing to either enter or expand their business opportunities in non-defense markets. In general these programs (1) promote the greater integration of military and civilian production capabilities of firms in the defense procurement process and (2) support high technology initiatives that are intended to increase conversion opportunities for defense firms in commercial markets. Given the high-tech nature of the production processes of many of the nation's defense firms, the federal government has tried to encourage development in dual-use technologies that have both a commercial and military application and to promote new high-technology opportunities for defense firms in commercial markets. These initiatives seek to "leverage the talents and resources of defense workers and firms, diversify the economy, and build overall competitiveness."²³

²² For more information on these various small business programs, see: U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *Defense Economic Conversion: Adjustment Assistance for Small Business*. Report No. 93-423 E, by Bruce K. Mulock. Washington, April 8, 1993. 12 p.

²³ Executive Office of the President of the United States. Office of Management and Budget. *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1995*. p. 122.

The centerpiece of the dual-use technology effort is the Technology Reinvestment Project (TRP), a multi-agency program, administered by the DOD's Advanced Research Project Agency (ARPA). The goals of TRP are to develop technologies which enable firms to create new products and processes, deploy new and existing defense technologies and manufacturing techniques into commercial and military products and processes, and stimulate the greater integration of military and commercial research and production activities in meeting the procurement needs of DOD.²⁴ In addition to DOD's dual-use technology programs, the federal government has targeted numerous civilian technology programs that might offer new opportunities for defense firms wishing to enter or expand their operations in non-defense markets.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC CONVERSION INFORMATION

In November 1993, the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce in collaboration with the Office of Economic Adjustment of DOD created the office of Economic Conversion Information (OECI) to provide assistance to communities, individuals, and businesses that are feeling the economic effects of defense cuts and other major transitions in the national economy. Its objective is to provide a convenient way to access timely information about federal economic adjustment and conversion programs and other conversion topics. This clearinghouse seeks to serve the information needs of:

- Communities looking for sources of economic adjustment assistance, both technical and financial;
- Businesses interested in applying defense-related technologies to civilian markets;
- Workers seeking job training, counseling, and placement assistance;
- Workers and businesses seeking a specific point of contact regarding an adjustment program in a particular community;
- Unions and trade groups examining worker adjustment strategies;
- Policymakers needing information about current laws and regulations as well as pending federal legislation in the defense economic adjustment and conversion area; and
- Planners and policymakers designing local adjustment strategies.

²⁴ For more information, see: U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *Defense Technology Base Programs and Defense Conversion*. Issue Brief No. IB93078, by John D. Moteff. 16 p. (regularly updated).

Users can gain access to the OECI clearinghouse by five methods, via (1) toll-free 800 operators, (2) Internet, (3) automated fax, (4) CD-ROM and (5) a computer bulletin board.²⁵

Examples of the types of information provided by the clearinghouse include:

- General background information, consisting of current news and press releases, bulletins, calendar of events, and bibliographies on economic conversion topics.
- Information on relevant activities and programs of key federal agencies, particularly of EDA, OEA, SBA, Base Transition Offices of DOD, and the Department of Labor.
- Information on the status of base closures and realignments, defense budgets, defense industry and employment impacts, civilian industry trends, and other pertinent forms of economic data.
- Information on community and industry case studies, federal grant announcements and awards, the civilian application of defense technologies, and emerging products and innovations.

THE ROLE OF CONGRESS

From the tearing down of the Berlin wall in late 1989, through 1994, Congress played a very active role in providing economic adjustment and conversion assistance to communities, workers, and businesses that are being significantly affected by the drawdown in defense spending. Prior to 1990, most federal assistance was provided under a relatively small economic adjustment program administered by DOD's Office of Economic Adjustment. However, after 1990, Congress greatly expanded the federal role. In the early part of this period, congressional action was directed mainly at providing more in the way of community adjustment assistance as well as job training and placement assistance to displaced military and civilian personnel of DOD and workers of defense firms. Subsequently, the legislative focus expanded to other areas, resulting in the passage of programs that provide other forms of transition assistance to displaced military and civilian personnel and to private sector defense workers as well as adjustment and conversion assistance to defense firms seeking new business opportunities in military and commercial markets. From FY1990 through FY1995, Congress appropriated about \$10 billion to fund these assistance programs.

Thus far, the 104th Congress has approved a substantial increase in funding for the Office of Economic Adjustment, from \$39 million in FY1995 to \$61 million in FY1996. This is the program most directly related to base closure

²⁵ OECI operators can be contacted at 1-800-345-1222; computer access can be obtained through 1-800-352-2949; and OECI's internet address is ECIX.DOC.GOV.

assistance. Congress has approved considerably less FY1996 funding for other programs earmarked for defense economic adjustment purposes than had been provided in earlier years, because the programs weren't seen as having direct relevance to national security, or on grounds that they could be managed more appropriately elsewhere, under the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency, for instance. Congress approved substantial cuts in Technology Reinvestment Project (TRP) funding (from \$443 million in FY1995²⁶ to \$195 million in FY1996) and a reduction in other DOD technology based assistance programs²⁷ (from \$1.8 billion in FY1995 to \$1.7 billion in FY1996). Funding for the military personnel transition programs also was cut from \$1,568 million in FY1995 to \$1,093 million in FY1996. Similarly, the 104th Congress reduced funding for parallel efforts unrelated to BRAC but important to communities affected by the closure or cutbacks at nuclear facilities, involving the Department of Energy's worker/community transition programs. This funding was cut from \$115 million to \$82 million between FY1995 and FY1996.

A significant policy question for Congress in the near future is whether or not to further reduce military infrastructure, either by direct legislative action, by approving closure recommendations submitted by the Secretary of Defense, or through authorization of another commission similar to the recent BRAC groups. Top-level officials have recommended another round or rounds of base closures: 1995 BRAC chairman Alan Dixon, Secretary of Defense William Perry, and Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Gen. John Shalikashvili, among them. Financial considerations will also continue to fuel interest in closing more bases as a result of the desire to cut overall funding and balance the budget, as will the perceived need to put more of the DOD budget into readiness and modernization efforts.

Traditional interest in protecting jobs and federal spending in a Member's district may inhibit efforts to address further base closures, however. The success of current reuse efforts may be the determining factor in congressional decisionmaking; if reuse continues to show an increase in jobs, a reduction in adverse effects from military neighbors (such as noise, overflights, etc.), and redevelopment of military facilities that enhances communities, then congressional opinion may favor additional financial savings through base closures. Continued funding for existing assistance programs may, in turn, be crucial to ensuring that ongoing closure/reuse efforts are successful.

²⁶It should be noted, however, that Congress rescinded \$223 million of this total with the passage of H.R. 889 (P.L. 104-6). This law, which provided DOD supplemental appropriations and rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, also rescinded \$77 million in TRP funding for FY1994, bringing total reductions in funding for these years to \$300 million.

²⁷These programs include: Defense Research Sciences, Computing Systems and Communication, Materials and Electronics Technology, Experimental Evaluation of Major Innovative Technologies, Advanced Electronics Technology, Electric Vehicles and SBIR Administration.

Given these developments to date, the question arises: To what extent will Congress continue to give active legislative attention to the economic adjustment and conversion process? Looking ahead, it seems likely that Congress will remain closely involved, however, its support may become more cautious. Congress may continue to tighten its reins on funding, and closely monitor the effectiveness of worker and community assistance programs as well as the expense and appropriateness of defense technology and industrial support programs.

In addition to these assistance and support efforts at the federal level, successful economic adjustment and conversion will depend a great deal upon: (1) the pace of national economic growth and hence the rate at which new jobs are created; (2) the initiatives that community leaders and the Local Redevelopment Authorities take in solving their own problems and the skill with which they utilize state and local resources and assistance programs in combination with those provided by the federal government, and (3) how well individual firms can profitably downsize their operations in defense-related areas of production and/or diversify into non-defense lines of business.

PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

This report has compiled DOD data on major base closures and employment changes at all DOD facilities affected by the BRAC process since 1988. It has also assessed (1) the process and issues associated with the closure and reuse of major installations, (2) the employment effects of all BRAC actions at the community and state level, and (3) the extent of the federal role in assisting communities, workers, and businesses affected by these actions. The principal findings of this study are summarized as follows:

- The BRAC process from 1988 to 1995 has authorized the closing of 261 military facilities. Of this total, 98 were major installations. A "major" closure is one in which 300 or more civilian and/or military jobs are lost.
- As of April 1996, 55 of the 98 major bases recommended for closure were closed or had never opened (e.g., Navy homeports under construction when recommended for closure). Closure of the 28 major bases named by the 1995 BRAC commission will be completed by 2001, along with action on all other BRAC recommendations since 1988. [George Air Force Base in California, selected for closure in the 1988 round, has been temporarily reinstated for partial reuse under later legislation (P.L. 104-32).]
- Originally, revenues from the sale of closed facilities were expected to offset the expenses of closure and relocation of forces. This has not happened, and it may never happen because property is being transferred to communities (or other agencies) without compensation in accordance with legislative changes that give increasing emphasis

to communities' economic health. To date, little real property has been sold, and little money has been placed in the base closure account from disposal proceeds, although recent DOD estimates project greater revenues in FY1997.

- The transfer of closed military real estate to other services or to National Guard and Reserve units poses a dilemma. To the extent that these transfers meet legitimate military needs, the transfers seem to be more prudent than the appropriation of new dollars to meet these needs. On the other hand, these direct military-to-military transfers eliminate the opportunity for local communities to plan for - and benefit from -- the reuse of the property, a possibility provided to communities by the amended base closure act.
- Recent experience with the base closure and reuse process has shown that the major problems facing communities include the reconciling of competing demands for the assets, sometimes unrealistic federal appraisals of base assets, local funding constraints, the lack of short-term interim leases from the federal government, facilities that are not in compliance with local codes, land use constraints, conservation issues and excessive levels of environmental contamination.
- Environmental contamination of military bases poses special problems that affect the types and timing of reuse activities, and has consumed about one-fourth of the money appropriated for base closures since 1988 (\$2.3 billion of \$9.4 billion). Congress continues to address this problem legislatively, but additional concerns and responses seem likely in the future.
- The ultimate success of the base conversion process relies primarily upon Local Redevelopment Authorities (LRAs) which are tasked to identify local reuse needs and to carry out the planning needed to assure effective community reuse of the disposed facility.
- All parties are generally interested in moving the base conversion process along as fast as possible. While the public interest generally may be served by moving as quickly as practicable, some of the necessary steps, such as the environmental impact assessment and any necessary cleanup, often require more time. Delay can also be caused by difficulties in getting local governments to work cooperatively within the LRA framework.
- Based on statistics compiled by the Department of Defense, a total of 163 communities have been affected by base closures and/or realignments since the beginning of the BRAC process in 1988. Ninety five of these localities have experienced 50 or more military and civilian job losses. Moreover, only 33 of these 163 communities experienced unemployment rates of 5.9% or more in July 1995. Consequently, most of the 163 communities affected by BRAC actions

since 1998 have a relatively low level of vulnerability to job losses estimated to result from these actions.

- The effects at the state level are also relatively small. Of the 22 states that will experience military and civilian job losses directly and indirectly resulting from BRAC actions, all will experience estimated losses amounting to 0.4% or less of total jobs in each state.
- The economic vulnerability of these communities and states to such job losses will, of course, depend upon the rate at which jobs are eliminated at closed or realigned facilities, the success of displaced workers in finding new jobs in the area, and the success of each state and community in generating new job opportunities at closed military facilities, and elsewhere within the community or state economy.
- Federal aid to communities, workers and business firms affected by base closures and realignments covers a wide range of activities: planning and economic adjustment assistance provided by the Office of Economic Adjustment of DOD, the Economic Development Administration, and the Rural Development Administration; environmental cleanup at military bases; disposal of surplus federal properties; the Federal Airport Improvement Program; community development block grants; community service grants; transition and job training assistance provided by DOD, DOE and the Department of Labor to displaced workers; and loan guarantees, grants, and technical assistance to firms wishing to enter or expand their business opportunities into non-defense commercial markets.
- From the end of the Cold War in 1989, through 1994, Congress played a very active role in funding defense economic adjustment and conversion programs. More than \$10 billion in assistance was funded during this period. Most of this money has been allocated to programs that provide community adjustment assistance, transition assistance to displaced workers, and financial assistance to business firms seeking new opportunities in military and commercial markets. The 104th Congress has approved considerably less funding for programs earmarked for such activities than was spent in earlier years. Looking ahead, Congress will continue to hold reins on funding and closely monitor the effectiveness of worker and community assistance programs as well as the expense and appropriateness of defense technology and industrial support programs.
- Before the turn of the century, changing defense needs and continuing budgetary constraints may cause Congress to examine the need for additional reductions in military infrastructure, through executive branch action or legislative initiatives.

**APPENDIX A:
1988 MAJOR BASE CLOSURES**

FACILITY	STATE	SERVICE/1/	CLOSURE ROUND	DATE CLOSED/2/	BENS/3/	PROJECTED CLOSURE/2/
George Air Force Base	California	USAF	1988	DEC 1992		
Mather Air Force Base	California	USAF	1988	SEP 1993		
Norton Air Force Base	California	USAF	1988	MAR 1994	X	
Presidio of San Francisco	California	USA	1988	SEP 1994	X	
Chanute Air Force Base	Illinois	USAF	1988	SEP 1993	X	
Fort Sheridan	Illinois	USA	1988	MAY 1993		
Jefferson Proving Ground	Indiana	USA	1988	SEP 1994		
Lexington Army Depot	Kentucky	USA	1988	SEP 1995		
Naval Station Lake Charles	Louisiana	USN	1988	NEVER OPENED		
Army Material Technology Lab	Massachusetts	USA	1988	SEP 1995		
Pease Air Force Base	New Hampshire	USAF	1988	MAR 1991		
Naval Station Brooklyn	New York	USN	1988	MAY 1993		
Philadelphia Naval Hospital	Pennsylvania	USN	1988	APR 1993		
Naval Station Galveston	Texas	USN	1988	NEVER OPENED		
Fort Douglas	Utah	USA	1988	NOV 1991		
Cameron Station	Virginia	USA	1988	SEP 1995		

**APPENDIX A:
1991 MAJOR BASE CLOSURES**

FACILITY	STATE	SERVICE/1/	CLOSURE ROUND	DATE CLOSED/2/	BENS/3/	PROJECTED CLOSURE/2/
Williams Air Force Base	Arizona	USAF	1991	SEP 1993		
Eaker Air Force Base	Arkansas	USAF	1991	DEC 1992		
Castle Air Force Base	California	USAF	1991	SEP 1995		
Fort Ord	California	USA	1991	SEP 1994	X	
Hunters Point Annex	California	USN	1991	APR 1994		
Marine Corps Air Station Tustin	California	USMC	1991			JUL 1999
Naval Air Station Moffett Field	California	USN	1991	JUL 1994	X	
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering	California	USN	1991	OCT 1994		
Naval Station Long Beach	California	USN	1991	SEP 1994	X	
Sacramento Army Depot	California	USA	1991	APR 1994		
Lowry Air Force Base	Colorado	USAF	1991	SEP 1994	X	
Fort Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	USA	1991	SEP 1995	X	
Grissom Air Force Base	Indiana	USAF	1991	SEP 1994	X	
England Air Force Base	Louisiana	USAF	1991	DEC 1992		
Loring Air Force Base	Maine	USAF	1991	SEP 1994	X	
Fort Devens	Massachusetts	USA	1991	MAR 1996		
Wurtsmith Air Force Base	Michigan	USAF	1991	JUN 1993		
Richards-Gebaur Air Reserve Station	Missouri	USAF	1991	SEP 1994	X	
Rickenbacker Air Guard Base	Ohio	USAF	1991	SEP 1994	X	
Naval Station Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	USN	1991	JAN 1996		
Philadelphia Naval Shipyard	Pennsylvania	USN	1991			SEP 1996
Myrtle Beach Air Force Base	South Carolina	USAF	1991	MAR 1993		
Bergstrom Air Force Base	Texas	USAF	1991	SEP 1993	X	
Carswell Air Force Base	Texas	USAF	1991	SEP 1993	X	
Naval Air Station Chase Field	Texas	USN	1991	FEB 1993		
Naval Station Puget Sound	Washington	USN	1991	SEP 1995		

**APPENDIX A:
1993 MAJOR BASE CLOSURES**

FACILITY	STATE	SERVICE/1/	CLOSURE ROUND	DATE CLOSED/2/	BENS/3/	PROJECTED CLOSURE/2/
Naval Station Mobile	Alabama	USN	1993	JUN 1994		
Mare Island Naval Shipyard	California	USN	1993	APR 1996		
Marine Corps Air Station El Toro	California	USN	1993			JUL 1999
Naval Air Station Alameda	California	USN	1991			
Naval Aviation Depot Alameda	California	USN	1993			MAR 1997
Naval Civil Engineering Lab, Port Hueneme	California	USN	1993	APR 1996		
Naval Hospital Oakland	California	USN	1993			SEP 1996
Naval Station Treasure Island	California	USN	1993			SEP 1997
Naval Training Center San Diego	California	USN	1993			JUN 1997
Public Works Center San Francisco	California	USN	1993			NOV 1998
Naval Air Station Cecil Field	Florida	USN	1993			SEP 1999
Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola	Florida	USN	1993	MAR 1996	X	
Naval Hospital Orlando	Florida	USN	1993	JUN 1995	X	
Naval Supply Center Pensacola	Florida	USN	1993	SEP 1995		
Naval Training Center Orlando	Florida	USN	1993		X	SEP 1998
Naval Air Station Agana	Guam	USN	1993	MAR 1995		
Naval Air Station Barbers Point	Hawaii	USN	1993			JUL 1999
Naval Air Station Glenview	Illinois	USN	1993	SEP 1995		JUN 1999
O'Hare International Airport AF Reserve Station	Illinois	USAF	1993			SEP 1997
Naval Electronic Security Systems Engineering Center, St. Inigoes	Maryland/DC	USN	1993	SEP 1997		
K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base	Michigan	USAF	1993	SEP 1995		
Naval Air Facility Detroit	Michigan	USN	1993	APR 1994		
Naval Air Warfare Center Trenton	New Jersey	USN	1993			SEP 1998
Naval Station Staten Island	New York	USN	1993	AUG 1994		
Plattsburgh Air Force Base	New York	USAF	1993	SEP 1995		
Defense Electronics Supply Center	Ohio	USAF	1993			SEP 1997
Newark Air Force Base	Ohio	USAF	1993		X	SEP 1996
Defense Logistics Agency Clothing Factory	Pennsylvania	DLA	1993	SEP 1994		
Defense Personnel Support Center	Pennsylvania	DLA	1993			JUL 1999
Charleston Naval Shipyard	S. Carolina	USN	1993	APR 1996		
Naval Station Charleston	S. Carolina	USN	1993	APR 1996		
Naval Air Station Dallas	Texas	USN	1993			SEP 1998
Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk	Virginia	USN	1993		X	MAR 1997
Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center, Portsmouth	Virginia	USN	1993			SEP 1998
Vint Hill Farms	Virginia	USA	1993			SEP 1997

**APPENDIX A:
1995 MAJOR BASE CLOSURES**

FACILITY	STATE	SERVICE/1/	CLOSURE ROUND	DATE CLOSED/2/	BENS/3/	PROJECTED CLOSURE/2/
Fort McClellan	Alabama	USA	1995			SEP 1999
Naval Air Facility, Adak	Alaska	USN	1995			JAN 1998
Fort Chaffee	Arkansas	USA	1995			SEP 1997
Defense Distribution Depot	California	DLA	1995			JUL 2001
Long Beach Naval Shipyard	California	USN	1995			SEP 1997
McClellan Air Force Base	California	USAF	1995			JUL 2001
Oakland Army Base	California	USA	1995			JUL 2001
Ontario International Airport Air Guard Station	California	USAF	1995			SEP 1997
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	Colorado	USA	1995			SEP 2001
Ship Repair Facility	Guam	USN	1995			SEP 1997
Chicago O'Hare International Airport Air Reserve	Illinois	USAF	1995			JUN 1999
Savanna Army Depot Activity	Illinois	USA	1995			JUL 2001
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division	Indiana	USN	1995			SEP 2001
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division	Kentucky	USN	1995			SEP 1997
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division Detachment	Maryland	USN	1995			JUL 1997
Naval Air Station	Massachusetts	USN	1995			SEP 1997
Fort Ritchie	Maryland	USA	1995			OCT 1998
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division Detachment	Maryland	USN	1995			JUN 1997
Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal	New Jersey	USA	1995			JUL 2001
Roslyn Air Guard Station	New York	USAF	1995			SEP 1997
Seneca Army Depot	New York	USA	1995			JUL 2001
Fort Indiantown Gap	Pennsylvania	USA	1995			SEP 1998
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division	Pennsylvania	USN	1995			MAR 1997
Defense Distribution Depot	Tennessee	DLA	1995			SEP 1997
Bergstrom Air Reserve Base	Texas	USAF	1995			SEP 1997
Defense Distribution Depot	Texas	DLA	1995			SEP 1997
Reese Air Force Base	Texas	USAF	1995			JUL 2001
Defense Distribution Depot	Utah	DLA	1995			SEP 1997
Fort Pickett	Virginia	USA	1995			SEP 1997

MAJOR BASE CLOSURES

1. DLA - Defense Logistics Agency
USA - United States Army
USAF - United States Air Force
USMC - United States Marine Corps
USN - United States Navy
2. Data compilation by Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (P&L), Installation and Base Closure Unit. March 31, 1996.
3. Military or other Federal reuse of the site reported in "Uncovering The Shell Game", a report by the Business Executives For National Security (BENS), October 1994, p. 2

**APPENDIX B Estimated BRAC 88, 91, 93, and 95 Employment
Changes by State and Locality¹**

State/Installation	Locality	Round/ Action	Employment Changes						Civ. Employment May 1995	
			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
ALABAMA										
ALABAMA AMMO PLANT	TALLEDEGA COUNTY	88 CLOSE	0	1	0	0	0	(1)	33,078	6.8
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	ANNISTON	88 RECEIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,979	6.8
COOSA RIVER	TALLA DEGA COUNTY	88 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,078	6.8
REDSTONE ARSENAL	HUNTSVILLE	88 RECEIVE	0	0	0	31	0	31	154,311	4.0
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	ANNISTON	91 RECEIVE	0	0	To Be Determined		0	0	48,979	6.8
REDSTONE ARSENAL	HUNTSVILLE	91 RECEIVE	0	0	0	1,884	0	1,884	154,311	4.0
REDSTONE ARSENAL	HUNTSVILLE	91 ADJUST	0	0	0	(1,884)	0	(1,884)	154,311	4.0
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	ANNISTON	93 REALIGN	0	415	0	0	0	(415)	48,979	6.8
NAVAL STATION	MOBILE	93 CLOSE	524	126	0	0	(524)	(126)	241,008	5.7
REDSTONE ARSENAL	HUNTSVILLE	93 REALIGN	0	1,245	0	0	0	(1,245)	154,311	4.0
REDSTONE ARSENAL	HUNTSVILLE	93 ADJUST	0	1,245	0	0	0	1,245	154,311	4.0
FORT MCCLELLAN	ANNISTON	95 CLOSE	5,992	2,156	0	0	(5,992)	(2,156)	48,979	6.8
HUNTSVILLE NAVAL RESERVE CENTER	HUNTSVILLE	95 CLOSE	11	8	0	0	(11)	(8)	154,311	4.0
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	ANNISTON	95 RECEIVE	0	0	28	473	28	473	48,979	6.8
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	ANNISTON	95 RECEIVE	0	0	0	190	0	190	48,979	6.8
REDSTONE ARSENAL	HUNTSVILLE	95 RECEIVE	0	0	172	2,383	172	2,383	154,311	4.0
ALASKA										
NAVAL AIR FACILITY	ALEUTIANS WEST CENSUS AREA	95 CLOSE	540	138	0	0	(540)	(138)	3,654	2.0
FORT GREELY	FAIRBANKS	95 REALIGN	380	291	0	0	(380)	(291)	2,261	9.5
FORT WAINWRIGHT	FAIRBANKS	95 RECEIVE	0	0	198	68	198	68	39,704	6.8
ARIZONA										
DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB	TUCSON	88 REALIGN	923	40	440	17	(483)	(23)	360,922	3.6
FORT HUACHUCA	SIERRA VISTA	88 REALIGN	799	1,233	499	917	(300)	(316)	14,300	6.1
NAVAJO DEPOT	NAVAJO COUNTY	88 CLOSE	0	5	0	0	0	(5)	27,837	12.3
YUMA PROVING GROUND	YUMA	88 RECEIVE	0	0	0	277	0	277	43,988	30.4
DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB	TUCSON	91 RECEIVE	0	0	355	41	355	41	360,922	3.6
FORT HUACHUCA	SIERRA VISTA	91 RECEIVE	0	0	9	47	9	47	14,300	6.1
LUKE AFB	PHOENIX-MESA	91 RECEIVE	0	0	1,623	112	1,623	112	1,288,355	3.8
WILLIAMS AFB	PHOENIX-MESA	91 CLOSE	1,567	781	0	15	(1,567)	(766)	1,288,355	3.8
WILLIAMS AFB	PHOENIX-MESA	95 RECEIVE	0	0	0	38	0	38	1,288,355	3.8
FORT HUACHUCA	SIERRA VISTA	95 RECEIVE	0	0	111	163	111	163	14,300	6.1

**APPENDIX B Estimated BRAC 88, 91, 93, and 95 Employment
Changes by State and Locality¹**

State/Installation	Locality	Round/ Action	Employment Changes						Civ. Employment May 1995	
			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
ARKANSAS										
EAKER AFB	MISSISSIPPI COUNTY	88 RECEIVE	0	0	16	0	16	0	23,861	8.5
EAKER AFB	MISSISSIPPI COUNTY	88 ADJUST	0	0	(16)	0	(16)	0	23,861	8.5
EAKER AFB	MISSISSIPPI COUNTY	91 CLOSE	2,712	792	0	15	(2,712)	(777)	23,861	8.5
FORT CHAFFEE	FORT SMITH	91 REALIGN	2,617	671	0	0	(2,617)	(671)	89,003	4.7
FORT CHAFFEE	FORT SMITH	95 CLOSE	92	198	0	0	(92)	(198)	89,003	4.7
CALIFORNIA										
BEALE AFB	SACRAMENTO	88 RECEIVE	0	0	588	193	588	193	634,077	7.7
GEORGE AFB	RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNADINO	88 CLOSE	4,852	506	0	0	(4,852)	(506)	1,138,545	9.1
HAMILTON AAF	SAN FRANCISCO	88 CLOSE	26	3	0	0	(26)	(3)	828,781	6.0
MARCH AFB	RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNADINO	88 RECEIVE	0	0	2,238	1,182	2,238	1,182	1,138,545	9.1
MATHER AFB	SACRAMENTO	88 CLOSE	1,988	1,012	0	0	(1,988)	(1,012)	634,077	7.7
McCLELLAN AFB	SACRAMENTO	88 RECEIVE	0	0	22	209	22	209	634,077	7.7
NAVAL STATION HUNTERS POINT	SAN FRANCISCO	88 CLOSE	4,132	93	0	0	(4,132)	(93)	828,781	6.0
NAVAL STATION LONG BEACH	LA-LONG BEACH	88 RECEIVE	0	0	358	5	358	5	4,055,000	6.8
NAVAL STATION SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	88 RECEIVE	0	0	1,473	22	1,473	22	1,106,299	7.2
NORTON AFB	RIVERSIDE SAN BERNADINO	88 CLOSE	4,520	2,133	0	0	(4,520)	(2,133)	1,138,545	9.1
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO	SAN FRANCISCO	88 CLOSE	2,140	3,150	0	0	(2,140)	(3,150)	828,781	6.0
SALTON SEA TEST BASE	IMPERIL COUNTY	88 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,700	26.3
SAN FRANCISCO AREA FACILITIES	SAN FRANCISCO	88 RECEIVE	0	0	138	776	138	776	828,115	6.0
CASTLE AFB	MERCED	91 CLOSE	5,239	1,164	0	15	(5,239)	(1,149)	70,691	17.7
EDWARDS AFB	KERN COUNTY	91 RECEIVE	0	0	742	386	742	386	222,326	14.1
FORT ORD	SALINAS	91 CLOSE	13,619	2,835	0	0	(13,619)	(2,835)	151,762	11.3
HUNTER'S POINT ANNEX	SAN FRANCISCO	91 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	828,781	6.0
ICSTF SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	91 CLOSE	24	46	0	0	(24)	(46)	1,106,299	7.2
MCAGCC 29 PALMS	ORANGE COUNTY	91 RECEIVE	0	0	4,194	227	4,194	227	1,224,031	5.9
MCAGCC 29 PALMS	ORANGE COUNTY	91 ADJUST	0	0	(4,194)	(227)	(4,194)	(227)	1,224,031	5.9
MCAS TUSTIN	LA-LONG BEACH	91 CLOSE	3,757	348	0	0	(3,757)	(348)	4,055,000	6.8
MCCLELLAN AFB	SACRAMENTO	91 RECEIVE	0	0	To Be Determined		0	0	634,077	7.7
NAS ALAMEDA	OAKLAND	91 RECEIVE	0	0	215	19	215	19	1,029,611	6.6
NAS ALAMEDA	OAKLAND	91 ADJUST	0	0	(215)	(19)	(215)	(19)	1,029,611	6.6

**APPENDIX B Estimated BRAC 88, 91, 93, and 95 Employment
Changes by State and Locality¹**

State/Installation	Locality	Round/ Action	Employment Changes						Civ. Employment May 1995	
			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
CALIFORNIA										
NAS LEMOORE	FRESNO	91 RECEIVE	0	0	106	58	106	58	348,807	15.2
NAS MOFFETT FIELD	SAN JOSE	91 CLOSE	3,359	633	0	0	(3,359)	(633)	773,364	6.0
NAVAL STATION SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	91 RECEIVE	0	0	4,380	115	4,380	115	1,106,299	7.2
NAVHOSP CAMP PENDLETON	OAKLAND	91 RECEIVE	0	0	137	78	137	78	1,029,611	6.6
NAVHOSP OAKLAND	OAKLAND	91 RECEIVE	0	0	62	34	62	34	1,029,611	6.6
NAVSTA LONG BEACH	LA-LONG BEACH	91 CLOSE	8,123	417	0	0	(8,123)	(417)	4,055,000	6.8
NCBC POINT HUENEME		91 RECEIVE	0	0	26	44	26	44		
NESEC SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	91 CLOSE	6	619	0	0	(6)	(619)	1,106,299	7.2
NESEC VALLEJO	VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD -NAPA	91 CLOSE	8	314	0	0	(8)	(314)	214,253	8.0
NOSC SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	91 RECEIVE	0	0	0	1,140	0	1,140	1,106,299	7.2
NSC OAKLAND	OAKLAND	91 RECEIVE	0	0	936	1	936	1	1,029,611	6.6
NSSA LOS ANGELES	LA-LONG BEACH	91 CLOSE	14	28	0	0	(14)	(28)	4,055,000	6.8
NWC CHINA LAKE	SAN BERNADINO KERN-INYO COUNTIES	91 REALIGN	0	160	0	21	0	(139)	847,375	10.1
PMTIC POINT MUGU	LA-LONG BEACH	91 REALIGN	21	190	2	33	(19)	(157)	4,352,000	6.8
SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT	SACRAMENTO	91 CLOSE	334	3,164	0	0	(334)	(3,164)	634,077	7.7
BEALE AFB	SACRAMENTO	93 RECEIVE	0	0	0	243	0	243	634,077	7.7
DEF CONTR MGMT DIST, WEST	LA-LONG BEACH	93 RECEIVE	0	0	0	136	0	136	4,055,000	6.8
DEF DISTRIB. DEPOT, OAKLAND NSC	OAKLAND	93 DISESTABLISH	4	270	0	0	(4)	(270)	1,029,611	6.6
MARCH AFB	RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNADINO	93 REALIGN	2,961	997	0	0	(2,961)	(997)	1,138,545	9.1
MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD	VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD -NAPA	93 CLOSE	1,963	7,567	0	0	(1,963)	(7,567)	214,253	8.0
MCAS 29 PALMS	RIVERSIDE SAN BERNADINO	93 REDIRECT	3,225	0	0	0	(3,225)	0	1,138,545	9.1
MCAS 29 PALMS	RIVERSIDE SAN BERNADINO	93 ADJUST	(3,225)	0	0	0	3,225	0	1,138,545	9.1
MCAS, CAMP PENDLETON	OAKLAND	93 RECEIVE	0	0	941	0	941	0	1,029,611	6.6
MCAS, EL TORO	ORANGE COUNTY	93 CLOSE	5,689	979	0	0	(5,689)	(979)	1,224,031	5.9
McCLELLAN AFB	SACRAMENTO	93 REDIRECT	0	243	0	0	0	(243)	634,077	7.7
McCLELLAN AFB	SACRAMENTO	93 ADJUST	0	(243)	0	0	0	243	634,077	7.7
MCLB BARSTOW	RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNADINO	93 REALIGN	0	104	0	0	0	(104)	1,138,545	9.1
NAS LEMOORE	FRESNO	93 RECEIVE	0	0	4,629	317	4,629	317	348,807	15.2
NAS, LEMOORE	FRESNO	93 ADJUST	0	0	(3,180)	(93)	(3,180)	(93)	348,807	15.2
NAS, ALAMEDA	OAKLAND	93 CLOSE	10,586	556	0	0	(10,586)	(556)	1,029,611	6.6
NAS, MIRAMAR	SAN DIEGO	93 RECEIVE	7,600	1,005	9,329	751	1,729	(254)	1,106,299	7.2
NAS, MIRIMAR	SAN DIEGO	93 ADJUST	0	0	(831)	0	(831)	0	1,106,299	7.2

**APPENDIX B Estimated BRAC 88, 91, 93, and 95 Employment
Changes by State and Locality¹**

State/Installation	Locality	Round/ Action	Employment Changes						Civ. Employment May 1995	
			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
CALIFORNIA										
NAS, NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	93 RECEIVE	0	0	3,982	47	3,982	47	1,106,299	7.2
NASA AMES (NAS MOFFETT)	SAN JOSE	93 RECEIVE	0	0	110	0	110	0	773,364	6.0
NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT, ALAMEDA	OAKLAND	93 CLOSE	376	2,672	0	0	(376)	(2,672)	1,029,611	6.6
NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT, North ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	93 RECEIVE	0	0	3	1,889	3	1,889	1,106,299	7.2
NAVAL HOSPITAL	SAN DIEGO	93 RECEIVE	0	0	622	59	622	59	1,106,299	7.2
NAVAL HOSPITAL	OAKLAND	93 CLOSE	1,472	809	0	0	(1,472)	(809)	1,029,611	6.6
NAVAL PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, SF	SAN FRANCISCO	93 DISESTABLISH	10	1,834	0	0	(10)	(1,834)	828,781	6.0
NAVAL STATION,	SAN DIEGO	93 RECEIVE	0	0	3,459	100	3,459	100	1,106,299	7.2
NAVAL STATION, TREASURE ISL	SAN FRANCISCO	93 CLOSE	637	454	0	0	(637)	(454)	828,781	6.0
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER	SAN DIEGO	93 CLOSE	5,186	402	0	0	(5,186)	(402)	1,106,299	7.2
NAWC CHINA LAKE	SAN BERNADINO KERN-INYO COUNTIES	93 RECEIVE	0	0	65	202	65	202	847,375	11.2
NCTS SAN DIEGO (DISA)	SAN DIEGO	93 RECEIVE	0	0	0	128	0	128	1,106,299	7.2
PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY	SALINAS	93 REALIGN	0	300	0	0	0	(300)	151,762	11.3
RPC McCLELLAN AFB (DISA)	SACRAMENTO	93 RECEIVE	0	0	0	101	0	101	486,571	7.5
TRAVIS AFB	VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD -NAPA	93 RECEIVE	0	0	1,046	59	1,046	59	232,764	8.0
OAKLAND ARMY BASE	OAKLAND	95 CLOSE	52	1,811	74	62	22	(1,749)	1,029,611	6.6
NAVAL SHIPYARD	LA-LONG BEACH	95 CLOSE	263	3,766	0	0	(263)	(3,766)	4,055,000	6.8
McCLELLAN AFB	SACRAMENTO	95 CLOSE	2,757	8,828	0	0	(2,757)	(8,828)	486,571	7.5
ONTARIO IAP AGS	RIVERSIDE SAN BERNADINO	95 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,138,545	9.1
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, McCLELLAN	SACRAMENTO	95 DISESTABLISH	INCLUDED IN 1995 McCLELLAN AFB ACTION						486,571	7.5
FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	SAN LUIS OBISPO-ATASCADER O-PASO ROBLES	95 REALIGN	473	79	0	0	(473)	(79)	94,504	7.2
SIERRA ARMY DEPOT	REDDING	95 REALIGN	53	374	0	0	(53)	(374)	62,671	12.6
ONIZUKA AIR STATION	SAN JOSE	95 REALIGN	485	1,039	0	0	(485)	(1,039)	773,643	6.0
BRANCH U.S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS	SANTA BARBARA-SANTA MARIA-LOMPOC	95 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	178,464	6.9
EAST FORT BAKER	SAN FRANCISCO	95 CLOSE	74	70	0	0	(74)	(70)	828,115	6.0
RIO VISTA ARMY RESERVE CENTER	VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD -NAPA	95 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,144,253	8.0
FLEET & INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER	OAKLAND	95 CLOSE	140	276	0	0	(140)	(276)	1,029,611	6.6

**APPENDIX B Estimated BRAC 88, 91, 93, and 95 Employment
Changes by State and Locality¹**

State/Installation	Locality	Round/ Action	Employment Changes						Civ. Employment May 1995	
			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
CALIFORNIA										
NAVAL COMMAND, CONTROL & OCEAN SURVEILLANCE CENTER, IN-SERVICE ENGINEERING, WEST COAST DIV.,	SAN DIEGO	95 DISESTABLISH	0	58	0	0	0	(58)	1,106,299	7.2
NAVAL COMMAND, CONTROL & OCEAN SURVEILLANCE CENTER	SAN DIEGO	95 RECEIVE	0	0	154	666	154	666	1,106,299	7.2
NAVAL PERSONNEL R & D CENTER	SAN DIEGO	95 DISESTABLISH	17	154	0	0	(17)	(154)	1,106,299	7.2
SUPERVISOR OF SHIPBUILDING, CONVERSION & REPAIR, USN	LA-LONG BEACH	95 DISESTABLISH	11	8	0	0	(11)	(8)	4,055,000	6.8
NAVAL RECRUITING DISTRICT	SAN DIEGO	95 REDIRECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,106,299	7.2
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, SEAL BEACH	SAN DIEGO	95 RECEIVE	0	0	51	126	51	126	1,106,299	7.2
NWC CHINA LAKE	SAN BERNADINO KERN-INYO COUNTIES	95 RECEIVE	0	0	18	284	18	284	847,375	10.0
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, POINT HUENEME	LA-LONG BEACH	95 RECEIVE	0	0	0	107	0	107	4,055,000	6.8
NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT, NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	95 RECEIVE	0	0	213	6	213		1,106,299	7.2
NAVAL COMMAND, CONTROL AND OCEAN SURVEILLANCE CENTER, RDT&E DIVISION	SAN DIEGO	95 RECEIVE	0	0	154	888	154	888	1,106,299	7.2
NAVAL RESERVE CENTER	STOCKTON-LODI	95 CLOSE	7	0	0	0	(7)	0	211,482	12.8
NAVAL RESERVE CENTER	LA-LONG BEACH	95 CLOSE	7	3	0	0	(7)	(3)	4,055,000	6.8
NAVAL RESERVE CENTER	ORANGE COUNTY	95 CLOSE	12	2	0	0	(12)	(2)	1,224,031	5.9
NAS, NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	95 RECEIVE	0	0	1,271	54	1,271	54	1,106,299	7.2
NAS, NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	95 ADJUST	0	0	1,529	54	1,529	54	1,106,299	7.2
MARCH AFB	RIVERSIDE SAN BERNADINO	95 RECEIVE	0	0	9	167	9	167	1,138,545	9.1
EDWARDS AFB	KERN COUNTY	95 RECEIVE	0	0	29	25	29	25	222,326	14.1
MCLELLAN AFB	SACRAMENTO	95 CLOSE	(2,757)	(8,828)	0	0	(2,757)	(8,828)	486,571	7.5
MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD AIR GUARD STATION	SAN JOSE	95 RECEIVE	0	0	190	0	190	0	773,364	6.0
EDWARDS AFB (AIR FORCE FLIGHT TEST CENTER--AFFTC)	KERN COUNTY	95 RECEIVE	0	0	29	25	29	25	222,326	14.1
DEF CONTR MGMT DIST, WEST	LA-LONG BEACH	95 RECEIVE	0	0	2	20	2	20	4,055,000	6.8

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State/Installation	Locality	Round/ Action	Employment Changes						Civ. Employment May 1995	
			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
COLORADO										
BENNETT ANG FACILITY	DENVER	88 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,013,201	3.5
FORT CARSON	COLORADO SPRINGS	88 RECEIVE	0	0	312	388	312	388	218,086	4.5
LOWRY AFB	DENVER	88 ADJUST	0	0	(237)	(149)	(237)	(149)	1,013,201	3.5
LOWRY AFB*	DENVER	88 RECEIVE	0	0	237	149	237	149	1,013,201	3.5
PUEBLO DEPOT	PUEBLO	88 CLOSE	4	542	0	0	(4)	(542)	54,509	5.3
FORT CARSON	COLORADO SPRINGS	91 RECEIVE	0	0	1,026	56	1,026	56	218,086	4.5
LOWRY AFB	DENVER	91 CLOSE	4,052	2,290	0	15	(4,052)	(2,275)	1,013,201	3.5
FITZIMMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	DENVER	95 CLOSE	1,291	1,612	0	0	(1,291)	(1,612)	1,013,201	3.5
LOWRY AFB (100ST SPACE SUPPORT SQUADRON)	DENVER	95 REDIRECT	78	11	0	0	(78)	(11)	1,013,201	3.5
PETERSON AFB	COLORADO SPRINGS	95 RECEIVE	0	0	10	63	10	63	218,086	4.5
CONNECTICUT										
NUSCD NEW LONDON	NEW LONDON NORWICH CT-RI	91 REALIGN	19	912	0	0	(19)	(912)	143,992	4.9
NAVAL SUB BASE, NEW LONDON	NEW LONDON NORWICH CT-RI	93 RECEIVE	0	0	3,542	0	3,542	0	143,992	4.9
STRATFORD ARMY ENGINE PLANT	NEW LONDON NORWICH CT-RI	95 CLOSE	5	4	0	0	(5)	(4)	143,992	4.9
NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER, NEWPORT DIV., NEW LONDON DET.	NEW LONDON NORWICH CT-RI	95 DISESTABLISH	5	619	0	0	(5)	(619)	143,992	4.9
NAVAL SUB BASE, NEW LONDON	NEW LONDON NORWICH CT-RI	95 RECEIVE	0	0	20	13	20	13	143,992	4.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA										
AIR FORCE AUDIT AGENCY	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	91 RECEIVE	0	0	0	45	0	45	2,604,614	4.0
MISC. NAVAL ACTIVITIES NCR	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	93 REALIGN	231	275	36	485	(195)	210	2,604,614	4.0
NAVAL SECURITY STATION, WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	93 RECEIVE	510	636	0	0	(510)	(636)	2,604,614	4.0
NCTS WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	93 DISESTABLISH	20	301	0	0	(20)	(301)	2,604,614	4.0
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	95 RECEIVE	0	0	32	0	0	32	2,604,614	4.0
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	95 RECEIVE	0	0	193	0	193	0	2,604,614	4.0
FLORIDA										
CAPE ST GEORGE	FRANKLIN COUNTY	88 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,893	3.2
NRC MIAMI	MIAMI	88 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	954,638	6.4
EGLIN AFB	FORT WALTON BEACH	91 RECEIVE	0	0	559	22	559	22	73,082	3.8

APPENDIX B Estimated BRAC 88, 91, 93, and 95 Employment Changes by State and Locality¹

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Changes by State and Locality¹**

State/Installation	Locality	Round/ Action	Employment Changes						Civ. Employment May 1995	
			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
GEORGIA										
NAS, ATLANTA	ATLANTA	93 RECEIVE	0	0	183	0	183	0	1,830,692	4.0
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, KINGS BAY	CAMDEN COUNTY	93 RECEIVE	0	0	1,884	2	1,884	2	16,214	3.2
DEFENSE CONTRACT MGMT DIST., SOUTH	ATLANTA	95 DISESTABLISH	5	164	0	0	(5)	(164)	1,830,692	4.0
NAS, ATLANTA	ATLANTA	95 RECEIVE	0	0	319	7	319	7	1,830,692	4.0
ROBBINS AFB (AIR LOGISTICS CENTER)	MACON	95 RECEIVE	0	0	7	82	7	82	136,085	4.6
DOBBINS ARB	MACON	95 RECEIVE	0	0	0	52	0	52	136,085	4.6
HAWAII										
FORT SHAFTER/ SCHOEFIELD	HONOLULU	88 RECEIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	413,581	4.0
KAPALAMA MIL RESERVATION	HONOLULU	88 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	413,581	4.0
NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR	HONOLULU	88 RECEIVE	0	0	2,267	30	2,267	30	413,581	4.0
NAS BARBERS POINT	HONOLULU	91 RECEIVE	0	0	970	36	970	36	413,581	4.0
NAS BARBERS POINT	HONOLULU	91 ADJUST	0	0	(970)	(36)	(970)	(36)	413,581	4.0
NAVSTA PEARL HARBOR	HONOLULU	91 RECEIVE	4	0	432	0	428	0	413,581	4.0
NOSCD KANEOHE	HONOLULU	91 CLOSE	9	171	0	0	(9)	(171)	413,581	4.0
NSY PEARL HARBOR	HONOLULU	91 RECEIVE	0	0	0	14	0	14	413,581	4.0
MCAS, KANEOHE BAY	HONOLULU	93 RECEIVE	1,681	788	2,648	280	967	(508)	413,581	4.0
NAS, BARBERS POINT	HONOLULU	93 CLOSE	3,534	618	0	0	(3,534)	(618)	413,581	4.0
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, PEARL HARBOR	HONOLULU	93 RECEIVE	0	0	147	5	147	5	413,581	4.0
NAS BARBERS POINT	HONOLULU	95 REDIRECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	413,581	4.0
NAVAL MAGAZINE	HONOLULU	95 RECEIVE	0	0	80	246	80	246	413,581	4.0
NAVAL STATION, PEARL HARBOR	HONOLULU	95 RECEIVE	0	0	267	527	267	527	413,581	4.0
MCAF KANEOHE BAY (MCB HAWAII)	HONOLULU	95 RECEIVE	0	0	546	0	546	0	413,581	4.0
IDAHO										
MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	ELMORE-OWYHEE- ADA-GOODING- CAMAS COUNTIES	88 RECEIVE	1,102	57	2,961	147	1,859	90	158,879	3.2
MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	ELMORE-OWYHEE- ADA-GOODING- CAMAS COUNTIES	91 RECEIVE	1,200	0	To Be Determined		(1,200)	0	158,879	3.2
MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	ELMORE-OWYHEE- ADA-GOODING- CAMAS COUNTIES	95 RECEIVE	0	0	123	3	123	3	158,879	3.2
ILLINOIS										
CHANUTE AFB	CHAMPAGNE- URBANA	88 CLOSE	2,133	1,035	0	0	(2,133)	(1,035)	90,861	3.7

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			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
ILLINOIS										
CHICAGO LEASED SPACE	CHICAGO	88 RECEIVE	0	0	336	79	336	79	3,810,719	5.2
FORT SHERIDAN	CHICAGO	88 CLOSE	1,319	1,681	0	0	(1,319)	(1,681)	3,810,719	5.2
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	DAVENPORT- MOLINE-ROCK ISL	91 REALIGN	0	1,434	0	738	0	(696)	171,382	4.4
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	DAVENPORT- MOLINE-ROCK ISL	91 ADJUST	0	(1,434)	0	0	0	1,434	171,382	4.4
DEF CONTR MGMT DIST, NO CENT	CHICAGO	93 DISESTABLISH	6	266	0	0	(6)	(266)	3,810,719	
NAS, GLENVIEW	CHICAGO	93 CLOSE	1,833	389	0	0	(1,833)	(389)	3,810,719	5.2
NAVAL HOSPITAL, GREAT LAKES	CHICAGO	93 RECEIVE	0	0	632	58	632	58	3,810,719	5.2
NAVAL TRNG CTR, GREAT LAKES	CHICAGO	93 RECEIVE	0	0	8,077	251	8,077	251	3,810,719	5.2
NAVAL TRNG CTR, GREAT LAKES	CHICAGO	93 ADJUST	0	0	(216)	(135)	(216)	(135)	3,810,719	5.2
O'HARE IAP ARS	CHICAGO	93 CLOSE	5	757	0	0	(5)	(757)	3,810,719	5.2
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	DAVENPORT- MOLINE-ROCK ISL	93 REDIRECT	15	362	0	1,245	(15)	883	171,382	4.4
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	DAVENPORT- MOLINE-ROCK ISL	93 ADJUST	0	0	0	(1,245)	0	(1,245)	171,382	4.4
ROCKFORD (OR OTHER LOCATION)	ROCKFORD	93 RECEIVE	0	0	5	757	5	757	177,913	4.8
SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY	CARROLL COUNTY	95 CLOSE	0	436	0	0	(19)	436	8,660	6.1
CHICAGO O'HARE IA AIR RESERVE STATION	CHICAGO	95 CLOSE	0	367	0	0	0	(367)	3,810,719	5.2
NAVAL TRNG CTR, GREAT LAKES	CHICAGO	95 ADJUST	0	0	10	5	10	5	3,810,719	5.2
INDIANA										
FORT BEN HARRISON	INDIANAPOLIS	88 RECEIVE	27	10	630	716	603	706	793,434	3.8
FORT BEN HARRISON	INDIANAPOLIS	88 ADJUST	(27)	(10)	(630)	(716)	(603)	(706)	793,434	3.8
INDIANA AMMO		88 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0		
DFAS, INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANAPOLIS	91 RECEIVE	0	0	100	2,600	100	2,600	793,434	3.8
FORT BEN HARRISON	INDIANAPOLIS	91 CLOSE	3,641	4,240	0	0	(3,641)	(4,240)	793,434	3.8
GRISSOM AFB	MIAMI COUNTY	91 CLOSE	2,497	807	0	15	(2,497)	(792)	16,619	5.5
NAVWPNSPTCTR CRANE	MARTIN-DAVIS COUNTIES	91 REALIGN	0	167	0	75	0	(92)	17,928	5.6
DITSO INDIANAPOLIS IPC	INDIANAPOLIS	93 DISESTABLISH	1	197	0	0	(1)	(197)	793,434	3.8
NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER, AIRCRAFT DIVISION	INDIANAPOLIS	95 CLOSE	36	2,195	0	0	(36)	(2,195)	793,434	3.8
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, CRANE	MARTIN-DAVIS COUNTIES	95 RECEIVE	0	0	13	1,672	13	1,672	17,928	5.6

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			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
IOWA										
FORT DES MOINES	DES MOINES	88 PARTIAL CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	236,620	2.5
KANSAS										
MCCONNELL AFB	WICHITA	93 RECEIVE	0	0	263	11	263	11	253,984	4.7
NAVAL AIR RESERVE CENTER	KANSAS CITY, KS-MO	95 CLOSE	10	4	0	0	(10)	(4)	890,744	4.1
KENTUCKY										
FORT KNOX	LOUISVILLE	88 RECEIVE	0	0	302	75	302	75	518,257	4.1
LEXINGTON DEPOT	LEXINGTON	88 CLOSE	37	1,131	0	0	(37)	(1,131)	237,787	3.1
FORT KNOX	LOUISVILLE	91 RECEIVE	0	0	622	428	622	428	518,257	4.1
NOS LOUISVILLE	LOUISVILLE	91 REALIGN	1	251	0	51	(1)	(200)	518,257	4.1
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, CRANE DIVISION DET.	LOUISVILLE	95 CLOSE	15	1,435	0	0	(15)	(1,435)	518,257	4.1
LOUISIANA										
NAVAL STATION	LAKE CHARLES	88 CLOSE	338	24	0	0	(338)	(24)	80,797	6.3
NEW ORLEANS MOT	NEW ORLEANS	88 CLOSE	0	6	0	0	0	(6)	575,903	6.3
BARKSDALE AFB	SHREVEPORT- BOSSIER CITY	91 RECEIVE	0	0	2,171	116	2,171	116	167,366	6.4
ENGLAND AFB	ALEXANDRIA	91 CLOSE	3,042	697	0	15	(3,042)	(682)	54,839	6.0
FORT POLK	VERNON PARISH	91 REALIGN	12,672	1,132	8,885	793	(3,787)	(339)	16,144	6.9
BARKSDALE AFB	SHREVEPORT- BOSSIER CITY	93 RECEIVE	513	59	1,292	65	779	6	167,366	6.4
NAS, NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS	93 RECEIVE	0	0	119	1	119	1	575,903	6.3
NAVAL BIODYNAMICS LABORATORY	NEW ORLEANS	95 CLOSE	15	39	0	0	(15)	(39)	575,903	6.3
NAVAL RESERVE READINESS COMMAND	NEW ORLEANS	95 CLOSE	24	23	0	0	(24)	(23)	575,903	6.3
MAINE										
LORING AFB	AROOSTOOK COUNTY	91 CLOSE	2,875	1,326	0	15	(2,875)	(1,311)	34,600	11.0
NAS BRUNSWICK	CUMBERLAND-SAGA DAHOC-LINCOLN-KE NNEBEC COUNTIES	91 CLOSE	0	0	425	20	425	20	208,452	4.9
NAS BRUNSWICK	CUMBERLAND-SAGA DAHOC-LINCOLN-KE NNEBEC COUNTIES	93 RECEIVE	0	0	10	0	10	0	208,452	4.9
NAS, BRUNSWICK	CUMBERLAND-SAGA DAHOC-LINCOLN-KE NNEBEC COUNTIES	95 RECEIVE	0	0	215	5	215	5	208,452	4.9

APPENDIX B Estimated BRAC 88, 91, 93, and 95 Employment Changes by State and Locality¹

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			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
MARYLAND										
FORT HOLABIRD	BALTIMORE	95 CLOSE	0	11	0	0	0	(11)	1,152,308	5.6
FORT DETRICK	BALTIMORE	95 RECEIVE	0	9	711	248	711	239	1,152,308	5.6
U.S. ARMY PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTION CENTER	BALTIMORE	95 RELOCATE	2	129	0	0	(2)	(129)	1,152,308	5.6
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	95 RECEIVE	0	0	0	9	0	9	2,499,868	4.0
FORT MEADE	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	95 RECEIVE	55	74	141	191	86	117	2,499,868	4.0
NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER	BALTIMORE	95 RECEIVE	0	0	18	522	18	522	1,152,308	5.6
WALTER REED ARMY INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	95 RECEIVE	0	0	193	0	193	0	2,499,308	4.0
NAVAL SURFACE WEAPONS CENTER, CARDEROCK	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	95 RECEIVE	0	0	1	19	1	9	2,499,868	4.0
MASSACHUSETTS										
AMTL	BOSTON	88 CLOSE	8	540	0	0	(8)	(540)	1,657,595	4.1
FORT DEVENS	BOSTON	88 REALIGN	1,909	611	1,156	2,784	(753)	2,173	1,657,595	4.1
FORT DEVENS	BOSTON	88 ADJUST	0	0	(1,156)	(2,784)	(1,156)	(2,784)	1,657,595	4.1
FORT DEVENS	BOSTON	91 CLOSE	1,662	2,178	0	0	(1,662)	(2,178)	1,657,595	4.1
NATICK R & D CENTER	BOSTON	91 RECEIVE	0	0	2	62	2	62	1,657,595	4.1
DEF CONTRACT MGMT DIST, NE	BOSTON	93 RECEIVE	0	0	0	183	0	183	1,657,595	4.1
HINGHAM COHASSET	BOSTON	95 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,657,595	4.1
SUDBURY TRAINING ANNEX	BOSTON	95 CLOSE	0	13	0	0	0	(13)	1,657,595	4.1
NAVAL AIR STATION, SOUTH WEYMOUTH	BOSTON	95 CLOSE	637	299	0	0	(637)	299	1,657,595	4.1
HANSCOM AFB	BOSTON	95 RECEIVE	0	0	0	79	0	79	1,657,595	4.1
MICHIGAN										
DETROIT ARSENAL	DETROIT	88 RECEIVE	0	0	1	100	1	100	2,048,992	4.7
PONTIAC STORAGE FACILITY	DETROIT	88 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,048,992	4.7
WURTSMITH AFB	OSCODA-LOSCO- ALCONA COUNTIES	88 RECEIVE	0	0	32	0	32	0	17,695	8.1
WURTSMITH AFB	OSCODA-LOSCO- ALCONA COUNTIES	88 ADJUST	0	0	(32)	0	(32)	0	17,695	8.1
K.I. SAWYER AFB	MARQUETTE COUNTY	91 RECEIVE	0	0	2,022	116	2,022	116	29,894	7.6
K.I. SAWYER AFB	MARQUETTE COUNTY	91 ADJUST	0	0	(2,022)	(116)	(2,022)	(116)	29,894	7.6
WURTSMITH AFB	OSCODA-LOSCO- ALCONA COUNTIES	91 CLOSE	2,903	705	0	15	(2,903)	(690)	17,695	8.1
DETROIT ARSENAL	DETROIT	93 RECEIVE	0	0	4	162	4	162	2,048,992	4.7

APPENDIX B Estimated BRAC 88, 91, 93, and 95 Employment Changes by State and Locality¹

[illegible]

APPENDIX B Estimated BRAC 88, 91, 93, and 95 Employment Changes by State and Locality¹

[illegible]

**APPENDIX B Estimated BRAC 88, 91, 93, and 95 Employment
Changes by State and Locality¹**

State/Installation	Locality	Round/ Action	Employment Changes						Civ. Employment May 1995	
			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
FORT WINGATE	MCKINLEY COUNTY	88 CLOSE	2	90	0	0	(2)	(90)	22,759	7.4
KIRTLAND AFB	ALBUQUERQUE	88 RECEIVE	0	0	346	138	346	138	334,783	3.8
CANNON AFB	CURRY-ROOSEVELT COUNTIES	91 RECEIVE	0	0	1,650	450	1,650	450	26,074	5.1
NWEF ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE	91 CLOSE	108	108	0	0	(108)	(108)	334,783	3.8
WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE	SIERRA COUNTY	91 REALIGN	1	127	0	0	(1)	(127)	3,396	4.3
NEW YORK										
NAVAL STATION BROOKLYN	NEW YORK	88 CLOSE	244	544	0	0	(244)	(544)	3,490,471	7.5
NAVAL STATION STATEN ISLAND	NEW YORK	88 ADJUST	0	0	(244)	(544)	(244)	(544)	3,490,471	7.5
NAVAL STATION STATEN ISLAND	NEW YORK	88 RECEIVE	0	0	244	544	244	544	3,490,471	7.5
PLATTSBURGH AFB	CLINTON COUNTY	88 REALIGN	0	0	101	3	101	3	38,838	6.0
PLATTSBURGH AFB	CLINTON COUNTY	88 ADJUST	0	0	(101)	(3)	(101)	(3)	38,838	6.0
NAVSTA STATEN ISLAND	NEW YORK	91 RECEIVE	0	0	316	0	316	0	3,490,471	7.5
NAVSTA STATEN ISLAND	NEW YORK	91 ADJUST	0	0	(316)	0	(316)	0	3,490,471	7.5
GRIFFISS AFB	UTICA-ROME	93 REALIGN	3,338	1,191	0	0	(3,338)	(1,191)	136,406	5.3
NAVAL STATION, STATEN ISLAND	NEW YORK	93 CLOSE	1,773	1,001	0	0	(1,773)	(1,001)	3,490,471	7.5
PLATTSBURGH AFB	CLINTON COUNTY	93 CLOSE	2,095	352	0	0	(2,095)	(352)	38,838	6.0
STEWART ANNEX	NEWBURGH	93 RECEIVE	0	0	396	0	396	0	161,556	4.8
SENECA ARMY DEPOT	CLINTON COUNTY	95 CLOSE	4	273	0	0	(4)	(273)	38,838	6.0
ROSLYN AIR GUARD STATION	NASSAU-SUFFOLK	95 CLOSE	7	35	0	0	(7)	(35)	1,282,504	4.8
BELMORE LOGISTICS ACTIVITY	NASSAU-SUFFOLK	95 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,282,504	4.8
FORT TOTTEN	NEW YORK	95 CLOSE	11	14	0	0	(11)	(14)	3,490,471	7.5
NAVAL RESERVE CTR, STATEN ISLAND	NEW YORK	95 CLOSE	12	0	0	0	(12)	0	3,490,471	7.5
REAL-TIME DIGITALLY CONTROLLED ANALYZER PROCESSOR ACTIVITY, AFB (AIRFIELD SUPPORT)	BUFFALO- NIAGARA FALLS	95 DISESTABLISH	0	0	0	0	0	0	538,461	5.2
GRIFFISS AFB (AIRFIELD SUUPPORT FOR 10TH INFANTRY (LIGHT) DIVISION)	UTICA-ROME	95 REDIRECT	0	150	0	0	0	(150)	136,406	5.5
GIFFISS AFB (485TH ENG. INSTALLATION GROUP)	UTICA-ROME	95 CHANGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	136,406	5.5
STEWART IA AGS	NEWBURGH	95 RECEIVE	0	0	5	33	5	33	161,556	4.8
FORT DRUM	JEFFERSON COUNTY	95 RECEIVE	0	0	0	180	0	180	40,342	8.5

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			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
NORTH CAROLINA										
POPE AFB	FAYETTEVILLE	91 RECEIVE	0	0	575	22	575	22	104,705	5.1
MCAS, CHERRY POINT	CRAVEN COUNTY	93 RECEIVE	0	0	3,350	66	3,350	66	33,099	4.8
MCAS, NEW RIVER	JACKSONVILLE	93 RECEIVE	0	0	207	0	207	0	40,806	3.7
NADP, CHERRY POINT	CRAVEN COUNTY	93 RECEIVE	0	0	314	1,692	314	1,692	33,099	4.8
RECREATION CENTER #2, FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTEVILLE	95 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	104,705	5.1
MCAS, NEW RIVER	JACKSONVILLE	95 RECEIVE	0	0	703	0	703	0	40,806	3.7
NORTH DAKOTA										
GRAND FORKS AFB	GRAND FORKS	93 RECEIVE	609	23	929	33	320	10	64,512	2.6
MINOT AFB	WARD	93 RECEIVE	466	11	680	14	214	3	26,235	2.6
GRAND FORKS AFB	GRAND FORKS	95 REALIGN	802	35	0	0	(802)	(35)	64,512	2.6
OHIO										
RICKENBACKER AGB	COLUMBUS	91 CLOSE	600	1,129	0	15	(600)	(1,114)	748,372	3.3
RICKENBACKER AGB--ADJUSTMENT	COLUMBUS	91 ADJUST	0	522	0	0	0	522	748,372	3.3
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	DAYTON SPRINGFIELD	91 RECEIVE	742	385	189	959	(553)	574	453,496	4.0
DEF CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CTR	COLUMBUS	93 RECEIVE	0	0	93	2,500	93	2,500	748,372	3.3
DEF ELECTRONIC SUPPLY CTR	DAYTON SPRINGFIELD	93 CLOSE	93	2,804	0	0	(93)	(2,804)	453,496	4.0
NEWARK AFB	COLUMBUS	93 CLOSE	92	1,760	0	0	(92)	(1,760)	748,372	3.3
RMBA CLEVELAND	CLEVELAND LORAIN-ELYRIA, OH	93 DISESTABLISH	0	197	0	0	0	(197)	1,048,331	4.6
RPC WRIGHT- PATTERSON (DISA)	DAYTON SPRINGFIELD	93 RECEIVE	0	0	0	204	0	204	453,496	4.0
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	DAYTON SPRINGFIELD	93 RECEIVE	0	522	54	560	54	38	453,496	4.0
GENTILE AFS (DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT COMAND INTERNATIONAL)	DAYTON SPRINGFIELD	95 REALIGN	16	69	0	0	(16)	(69)	453,496	4.0
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT	COLUMBUS	95 REALIGN	2	721	0	0	(2)	(721)	748,372	3.3
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	DAYTON SPRINGFIELD	95 RECEIVE	0	0	2	0	2	0	453,496	4.0
OKLAHOMA										
ALTUS AFB	JACKSON COUNTY	93 RECEIVE	0	0	668	38	668	38	10,799	5.2
MCALISTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	PITTSBURGH COUNTY	95 RECEIVE	0	0	0	263	0	263	16,141	8.6
TINKER AFB (AIR LOGISTICS CTR)	OKLAHOMA CITY	95 RECEIVE	0	0	804	8,863	804	8,863	485,869	4.0

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			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
OREGON										
UMATILLA DEPOT	UMATILLA COUNTY	88 REALIGN	3	161	0	0	(3)	(161)	29,937	6.5
PENNSYLVANIA										
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	FRANKLIN COUNTY	88 RECEIVE	0	0	8	528	8	528	56,115	5.8
NAVAL HOSPITAL PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA, PA,-NJ	88 CLOSE	474	126	0	0	(474)	(126)	2,291,964	5.8
TACONY WAREHOUSE	PHILADELPHIA, PA,-NJ	88 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,291,964	5.8
TOBYHANNA DEPOT	SCRANTON-WILKES BARRE-HAZELTON ²	88 RECEIVE	0	0	24	410	24	410	364,883	6.9
NADC WARMINSTER	PHILADELPHIA, PA,-NJ	88 RECEIVE	237	1,979	0	0	(237)	(1,979)	2,291,964	5.8
NASO PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA, PA,-NJ	91 RECEIVE	0	0	5	135	5	135	2,291,964	5.8
NAVSES PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA, PA,-NJ	91 RECEIVE	0	0	0	102	0	102	2,291,964	5.8
NAVSTA PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA, PA,-NJ	91 CLOSE	2,151	1,199	0	0	(2,151)	(1,199)	2,291,964	5.8
NSPCC MECHANICSBURG	YORK	91 RECEIVE	0	0	2	63	2	63	182,610	4.5
NSY PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA, PA,-NJ	91 CLOSE	89	6,894	0	100	(89)	(6,794)	2,291,964	5.8
TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT	SCRANTON-WILKES BARRE-HAZELTON	91 RECEIVE	0	34	To Be Determined		0	(34)	313,024	6.7
AIPC CHAMBERSBURG (DISA)	FRANKLIN COUNTY	93 RECEIVE	0	0	0	139	0	139	56,115	5.8
ASO PHILADELPHIA (DISA)	PHILADELPHIA, PA,-NJ	93 DISESTABLISH	0	136	0	0	0	(136)	2,291,964	5.8
CLOTHING FACTORY DEFENSE	PHILADELPHIA, PA,-NJ	93 CLOSE	2	1,235	0	0	(2)	(1,235)	2,291,964	5.8
DEFENSE CONTRACT MGMT DIST	PHILADELPHIA, PA,-NJ	93 DISESTABLISH	3	231	0	0	(3)	(231)	2,291,964	5.8
DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CENTER	COLUMBUS	93 REALIGN	0	250	0	0	0	(250)	2,291,964	5.8
IPC PHILADELPHIA (DISA)	PHILADELPHIA, PA,-NJ	93 DISESTABLISH	0	143	0	0	0	(143)	2,291,964	5.8
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	FRANKLIN COUNTY	93 REALIGN	0	1,245	0	911	0	(334)	56,115	5.8
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	FRANKLIN COUNTY	93 REDIRECT	0	0	15	362	15	362	56,115	5.8
NAS, WILLOW GROVE	PHILADELPHIA, PA,-NJ	93 RECEIVE	0	0	157	1	157	1	2,291,964	5.8
PHILADELPHIA NSY (PERA)	PHILADELPHIA	93 DISESTABLISH	4	187	0	0	(4)	(187)	2,291,964	5.8
SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CENTER	HARRISBURG-LEBAN ON-CARLISLE	93 RECEIVE	2	10	62	296	60	286	317,028	4.4
SPCC MECHANICSBURG (DISA)	HARRISBURG-LEBAN ON-CARLISLE	93 RECEIVE	0	0	0	177	0	177	317,028	4.4

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			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
PENNSYLVANIA										
TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT	SCRANTON-WILKES BARE-HAZELTON	93 RECEIVE	0	20	69	50	69	30	364,883	6.9
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	HARRISBURG-LEBAN ON-CARLISLE	95 CLOSE	150	313	0	0	(150)	(313)	317,028	4.4
NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER, AIRCRAFT DIVISION	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ	95 CLOSE	16	332	0	0	(16)	(332)	2,291,964	5.8
CHARLES E. KELLY SUPPORT CENTER	PITTSBURGH	95 REALIGN	0	13	0	7	0	(6)	1,058,946	5.8
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	FRANKLIN COUNTY	95 REALIGN	42	2,512	0	0	(42)	(2,512)	56,115	5.8
NAVAL ENGINEERING SUPPORT UNIT, PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ	95 CLOSE	10	94	0	0	(10)	(94)	2,291,964	5.8
NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITY	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ	95 CLOSE	4	233	0	0	(4)	(233)	2,291,964	5.8
NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER, AIRCRAFT DIVISION, OPEN WATER TEST FACILITY	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ	95 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,291,964	5.8
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, LETTERKENNY	FRANKLIN COUNTY	95 DISESTABLISH	4	374	0	0	(4)	(374)	56,115	5.8
DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ	95 DISESTABLISH	16	369	0	0	(16)	(369)	2,291,964	5.8
NAVAL SHIPYARD, NORFOLK DETACHMENT	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ	95 REDIRECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,291,964	5.8
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, CARDEROCK DIV. DET.	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ	95 RECEIVE	0	0	0	261	0	261	2,291,964	5.8
RHODE ISLAND										
CBC CENTER DAVISVILLE	PROVIDENCE FALL RIVER	91 CLOSE	8	125	0	0	(8)	(125)	521,195	6.2
SOUTH CAROLINA										
NUSC NEWPORT	NEWPORT COUNTY	91 RECEIVE	0	0	22	985	22	985	36,080	5.1
TCCSMA NEWPORT	NEWPORT COUNTY	91 REALIGN	18	178	0	0	(18)	(178)	36,080	5.1
NAVAL EDUCATION & TRAINING CTR	NEWPORT COUNTY	93 REALIGN	880	3	20	305	(810)	302	36,080	5.1
NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CTR	NEWPORT COUNTY	93 RECEIVE	0	0	2	504	2	504	36,080	5.1
NAVAL EDUCATION & TRAINING CTR	NEWPORT COUNTY	95 RECEIVE	0	0	10	0	10	0	36,080	5.1
NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CTR	NEWPORT COUNTY	95 RECEIVE	0	0	0	582	0	582	36,080	5.1
FORT JACKSON	COLUMBIA	88 RECEIVE	0	0	661	126	661	126	253,200	3.4
CHARLESTON AFB	CHARLESTON	91 RECEIVE	0	0	253	37	253	37	234,019	4.8
CHARLESTON AFB	CHARLESTON	91 ADJUST	0	0	(253)	(37)	(253)	(37)	234,019	4.8
FORT JACKSON	COLUMBIA	91 RECEIVE	0	0	2,993	589	2,993	589	253,200	3.4

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			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
SOUTH CAROLINA										
MYRTLE BEACH AFB	MYRTLE BEACH	91 CLOSE	3,193	799	0	15	(3,193)	(784)	83,065	3.8
SHAW AFB	SUMTER	91 RECEIVE	0	0	722	27	722	27	43,275	5.2
CHARLESTON NAVAL SHIPYARD	CHARLESTON	93 CLOSE	74	4,837	0	0	(74)	(4,837)	234,019	4.8
DEF DISTRIB. DEPOT	CHARLESTON	93 DISESTABLISH	5	202	0	0	(5)	(202)	234,019	4.8
FORT JACKSON	COLUMBIA	93 RECEIVE	0	0	293	52	293	52	253,200	4.8
MCAS, BEAUFORT	BEAUFORT COUNTY	93 RECEIVE	0	0	111	0	111	0	42,674	2.8
NAVAL HOSPITAL	BEAUFORT COUNTY	93 RECEIVE	0	0	465	83	465	83	42,674	2.8
NAVAL STATION	BEAUFORT COUNTY	93 CLOSE	8,634	1,194	0	0	(8,634)	(1,194)	42,674	2.8
NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER	CHARLESTON	93 REALIGN	9	39	0	0	(9)	(39)	234,019	4.8
NESEC CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	93 RECEIVE	0	0	74	4,377	74	4,377	234,019	4.8
SHAW AFB	SUMTER	93 RECEIVE	0	0	258	5	258	5	43,156	5.2
FLEET AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER	CHARLESTON	95 CLOSE	2	6	0	0	(2)	(6)	234,019	4.8
NAVAL AIR RESERVE READINESS COMMAND	CHARLESTON	95 CLOSE	30	16	0	0	(30)	(16)	234,019	4.8
FORT JACKSON	COLUMBIA	95 RECEIVE	0	0	1,403	68	1,403	68	253,200	3.4
MCAS, BEAUFORT	BEAUFORT COUNTY	95 RECEIVE	0	0	540	5	540	5	42,674	2.8
NAVAL WEAPON STATION	CHARLESTON	95 RECEIVE	0	0	2,747	13	2,747	13	234,019	4.8
SHAW AFB	SUMTER	95 ADJUST	23	3	0	0	(123)	(3)	43,273	5.2
SOUTH DAKOTA										
ELLSWORTH AFB	RAPID CITY	93 RECEIVE	263	11	503	10	240	(1)	42,034	2.7
TENNESSEE										
NAS, MEMPHIS	MEMPHIS	93 REALIGN	8,041	1,376	1,331	1,126	(6,710)	(250)	486,197	4.3
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, MEMPHIS	MEMPHIS	95 CLOSE	11	1,289	0	0	(11)	(1,289)	486,197	4.3
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL	MEMPHIS	95 RECEIVE	0	0	221	236	221	236	486,197	4.3
TEXAS										
BERGSTROM AFB	AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS	88 RECEIVE	0	0	923	40	923	40	595,145	3.1
BERGSTROM AFB	AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS	88 ADJUST	0	0	(923)	(40)	(923)	(40)	594,715	3.2
CARSWELL AFB	FORT WORTH -ARLINGTON	88 RECEIVE	0	0	32	0	32	0	787,492	4.5
CARSWELL AFB	FORT WORTH -ARLINGTON	88 ADJUST	0	0	(32)	0	(32)	0	487,492	4.5
FORT BLISS	EL PASO	88 REALIGN	238	83	0	0	(238)	(83)	261,541	8.7
GOODFELLOW AFB	SAN ANGELO	88 RECEIVE	0	0	132	85	132	85	48,167	4.5
NAVAL STATION GALVESTON	GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY	88 CLOSE	492	45	0	0	(492)	(45)	115,492	7.1

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			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
TEXAS										
NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE	CORPUS CHRISTI	88 RECEIVE	0	0	830	46	830	46	161,819	7.9
RED RIVER DEPOT	TEXARKANA	88 RECEIVE	0	0	0	63	0	63	52,573	7.1
SHEPPARD AFB	WICHITA FALLS	88 RECEIVE	0	0	528	337	528	337	61,190	4.8
BERGSTROM AFB	WICHITA FALLS	91 CLOSE	3,940	942	0	15	(3,940)	(927)	61,190	4.8
BROOKS AFB	AUSTIN- SAN MARCOS	91 RECEIVE	0	0	11	30	11	30	595,145	3.1
CARSWELL AFB	FORT WORTH- ARLINGTON	91 CLOSE	4,659	884	3	15	(4,656)	(869)	787,492	4.5
CORPUS CHRISTI ARMY DEPOT	CORPUS CHRISTI	91 RECEIVE	0	0	To Be Determined		0	0	161,819	7.9
DYESS AFB	ABILENE	91 RECEIVE	0	0	168	14	168	14	55,757	5.4
FORT HOOD	KILLEEN-TEMPLE	91 RECEIVE	0	0	12,672	868	12,672	868	105,311	4.5
FORT SAM HOUSTON	SAN ANTONIO	91 RECEIVE	0	0	29	8	29	8	691,350	4.2
LACKLAND AFB	SAN ANTONIO	91 RECEIVE	0	0	416	104	416	104	691,350	4.2
LAUGHLIN AFB	VAL VERDE COUNTY	91 RECEIVE	0	0	79	46	79	46	16,830	8.6
NAS CHASE FIELD	CORPUS CHRISTI ³	91 CLOSE	855	956	0	0	(855)	(956)	170,350	8.1
NAS KINGSVILLE	CORPUS CHRISTI ⁴	91 RECEIVE	0	0	327	34	327	34	174,902	7.9
RANDOLPH AFB	SAN ANTONIO	91 RECEIVE	0	0	288	178	288	178	691,350	4.2
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	TEXARKANA	91 RECEIVE	0	0	To Be Determined		0	0	52,573	7.1
SHEPPARD AFB	WICHITA FALLS	91 RECEIVE	0	0	663	207	663	207	61,190	4.8
SHEPPARD AFB	WICHITA FALLS	91 ADJUST	0	0	(135)	(15)	(135)	(15)	61,190	4.8
DEF DISTRIB. DEPOT, RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	TEXARKANA	93 RECEIVE	0	0	2	240	2	240	52,573	7.1
LACKLAND AFB	SAN ANTONIO	93 RECEIVE	0	0	129	22	129	22	691,350	4.2
NAS, CORPUS CHRISTI	CORPUS CHRISTI	93 RECEIVE	0	0	176	19	176	19	161,819	7.9
NAS, DALLAS	DALLAS	93 CLOSE	1,374	268	0	0	(1,374)	(268)	1,634,465	4.5
CARSWELL AFB	FORT WORTH- ARLINGTON	93 RECEIVE	0	0	1,657	275	1,657	275	787,492	4.5
NAVAL STATION, INGLESIDE	CORPUS CHRISTI	93 RECEIVE	0	0	396	7	396	7	161,819	7.9
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	TEXARKANA	93 RECEIVE	0	174	0	653	0	479	52,573	7.1
BERGSTROM AIR RESERVE BASE	AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS	95 CLOSE	0	384	0	0	0	384	595,145	3.1
REESE AFB	LUBBOCK	95 CLOSE	1,090	1,238	0	0	(1,090)	(1,238)	114,543	3.8
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	TEXARKANA	95 REALIGN	0	386	0	0	0	(386)	52,573	7.1
KELLY AIR FORCE BASE	SAN ANTONIO	95 REALIGN	1,297	10,912	0	0	(1,297)	(10,912)	691,350	4.2
NAVAL RESERVE CENTER, LAREDO	LAREDO	95 CLOSE	6	0	0	0	(6)	0	60,951	13.6
LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	TEXARKANA	95 RECEIVE	0	0	0	350	0	350	52,573	7.1
FORT SAM HOUSTON	SAN ANTONIO	95 RECEIVE	0	0	414	27	414	27	691,350	4.2
FORT BLISS	EL PASO	95 RECEIVE	0	0	438	40	438	40	261,541	8.7
NAS	CORPUS CHRISTI ⁴	95 RECEIVE	0	0	423	0	423	0	174,902	7.9
JRB, FORT WORTH	FORT WORTH ARLINGTON	95 RECEIVE	0	0	2	108	2	108	787,492	4.5

**APPENDIX B Estimated BRAC 88, 91, 93, and 95 Employment
Changes by State and Locality¹**

State/Installation	Locality	Round/ Action	Employment Changes						Civ. Employment May 1995	
			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
TEXAS										
LACKLAND AFB	SAN ANTONIO	95 RECEIVE	0	0	408	55	408	55	691,3350	4.2
LAUGHLIN AFB	SAN ANTONIO	95 RECEIVE	0	0	199	123	199	123	691,3350	4.2
UTAH										
FORT DOUGLAS	SALT LAKE CITY OGDEN	88 CLOSE	174	235	0	0	(174)	(235)	608,158	3.2
SALT LAKE CITY AREA	SALT LAKE CITY OGDEN	88 RECEIVE	0	0	148	76	148	76	608,158	3.2
TOOELE DEPOT	SALT LAKE CITY OGDEN	88 RECEIVE	0	0	0	82	0	82	608,158	3.2
DEF. DIST. DEPOT TOOELE	SALT LAKE CITY OGDEN	93 DISESTABLISH	1	230	0	0	(1)	(230)	608,158	3.2
IPC OGDEN (DISA)	SALT LAKE CITY OGDEN	93 DISESTABLISH	1	114	0	0	(1)	(114)	608,158	3.2
OGDEN AIR LOGISTICS CENTER	SALT LAKE CITY OGDEN	93 REALIGN	0	116	0	0	0	(116)	608,158	3.2
TOOELE ARMY DEPOT	SALT LAKE CITY OGDEN	93 REALIGN	16	1,942	0	0	(16)	(1,942)	608,158	3.2
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, OGDEN	SALT LAKE CITY OGDEN	95 DISESTABISH	8	1,105	0	0	(8)	(1,105)	608,158	3.2
HILL AFB (UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RANGE)	SALT LAKE CITY OGDEN	95 REALIGN	35	69	713	5,346	678	5,277	608,158	3.2
VIRGINIA										
CAMERON STATION	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	88 CLOSE	337	4,355	0	0	(337)	(4,355)	2,499,861	4.0
DMA HERNDON	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	88 CLOSE	0	12	0	0	0	(12)	2,499,861	4.0
FORT BELVOIR	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	88 RECEIVE	293	1,390	578	4,711	285	3,321	2,499,861	4.0
FORT LEE	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	88 RECEIVE	0	0	198	48	198	48	2,499,861	4.0
ARI, ALEXANDRIA	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	91 REALIGN	3	54	0	0	(3)	(54)	2,499,861	4.0
DTRC DET NORFOLK	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	91 RECEIVE	0	0	0	60	0	60	700,035	4.7
FCDSSA DAM NECK	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	91 RECEIVE	0	0	10	374	10	374	700,035	4.7
FORT BELVOIR	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	91 REALIGN	17	147	0	0	(17)	(147)	2,499,861	4.0
H. DIAMOND LAB, WOODBIDGE	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	91 CLOSE	0	90	0	0	0	(90)	2,499,861	4.0
NAVHOSP PORTSMOUTH	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	91 RECEIVE	0	0	119	40	119	40	700,035	4.7

APPENDIX B Estimated BRAC 88, 91, 93, and 95 Employment Changes by State and Locality¹

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State/Installation	Locality	Round/ Action	Employment Changes						Civ. Employment May 1995	
			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
VIRGINIA										
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	93 RECEIVE	0	0	5	175	5	175	700,035	4.7
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, YORKTOWN	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	93 REALIGN	7	205	0	0	(7)	(205)	700,035	4.7
NAVMAC	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	93 DISESTABLISH	96	108	0	0	(96)	(108)	700,035	4.7
NAVSEACYSENGST (NUWC)	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	93 DISESTABLISH	4	1,407	0	0	(4)	(1,407)	700,035	4.7
NESEC PORTSMOUTH	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	93 REALIGN	5	1,410	0	0	(5)	(1,410)	700,035	4.7
NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	93 RECEIVE	0	16	228	1,139	228	1,123	700,035	4.7
NSC NORFOLK (DISA)	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	93 DISESTABLISH	0	125	0	0	0	(125)	700,035	4.7
SUPSHIP PORTSMOUTH	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	93 RECEIVE	0	0	5	340	5	340	700,035	4.7
VINT HILL FARMS STATION	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	93 CLOSE	407	1,472	0	0	(407)	(1,472)	2,499,861	4.0
FORT PICKETT	RICHMOND PETERSBURG ⁵	95 CLOSE	9	245	0	0	(9)	(245)	506,481	3.9
FORT LEE	RICHMOND PETERSBURG	95 REALIGN	99	108	0	0	(99)	(108)	500,788	3.9
NAVAL COMMAND, CONTROL AND OCEAN SURVEILLANCE CENTER, IN-SERVICE ENGINEERING, EAST COAST DETACHMENT	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	95 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	700,0335	4.7
NAVAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT CENTER	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	RELOCATE	141	191	0	0	(141)	(191)	2,499,861	4.0
NAVAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS SUPPORT OFFICE	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	95 DISESTABLISH	6	15	0	0	(6)	(15)	700,035	4.7
SPACE AND NAVAL WARFARE SYSTEMS COMMAND	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	95 REDIRECT	201	932	0	0	(201)	(932)	2,499,861	4.0
FORT BELVOIR	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	95 RECEIVE	0	0	11	41	11	41	2,499,861	4.0
INFORMATIONS SYSTEMS SOFTWARE COMMAND (ISSC)	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	95 CLOSE	141	191	0	0	(141)	(191)	2,499,861	4.0

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			Out		In		Net Gain/ (Loss)		Total Jobs	Unemp Rate
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
VIRGINIA										
NAVAL SHIPYARD, NORFOLK	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	95 RECEIVE	0	0	0	230	0	230	700,035	4.7
NSWC DAHLGREN		95 RECEIVE	0	0	0	24	0	24		
NAS, OCEANA	NORFOLK VA BEACH NEWPORT NEWS	95 RECEIVE	0	0	5,185	145	5,185	145	700,035	4.7
DEFENSE GENERAL SUPPLY CENTER	RICHMOND PETERSBURG	95 RECEIVE	0	0	12	347	12	347	501,553	3.8
WASHINGTON										
FAIRCHILD AFB	SPOKANE	88 RECEIVE	0	0	138	0	138	0	189,329	4.9
FORT LEWIS	TACOMA	88 RECEIVE	0	0	138	7	138	7	298,317	5.8
MCCHORD AFB	TACOMA	88 RECEIVE	0	0	618	137	618	137	298,317	5.8
NAVSTA PUGET SOUND (EVERETT)	SEATTLE-BELLEVUE -EVERETT	88 RECEIVE	0	0	345	331	345	331	1,169,617	5.0
NAVSTA PUGET SOUND (SAND POINT)	SEATTLE-BELLEVUE -EVERETT	88 REALIGN	345	331	0	0	(345)	(331)	1,169,617	5.0
FAIRCHILD AFB	SPOKANE	91 RECEIVE	0	0	1,401	122	1,401	122	189,329	4.9
FAIRCHILD AFB--ADJUSTMENT	SPOKANE	91 ADJUST	0	0	(1,401)	(122)	(1,401)	(122)	189,329	4.9
FORT LEWIS	TACOMA	91 RECEIVE	3,903	234	12,177	885	8,274	651	298,317	5.7
MCCHORD AFB	TACOMA	91 RECEIVE	0	0	658	28	658	28	298,317	5.7
NAVAL SUB BASE BANGOR	BREMERTON	91 RECEIVE	0	0	94	15	94	15	86,325	5.9
NAVHOSP BREMERTON	BREMERTON	91 RECEIVE	0	0	96	36	96	36	86,325	5.9
NAVSTA EVERETT	SEATTLE-BELLEVUE -EVERETT	91 RECEIVE	0	0	1,361	97	1,361	97	1,169,617	5.0
NAVSTA SAND POINT (PUGET SOUND)	SEATTLE-BELLEVUE -EVERETT	91 CLOSE	557	423	0	0	(557)	(423)	1,169,617	5.0
NUWES KEYPORT	BREMERTON	91 REALIGN	0	10	0	0	0	(10)	86,325	5.9
FAIRCHILD AFB	SEATTLE-BELLEVUE -EVERETT	93 ADJUST	(1,181)	(98)	0	0	1,181	98	1,169,617	5.0
FAIRCHILD AFB	SEATTLE-BELLEVUE -EVERETT	93 REDIRECT	1,181	98	0	0	(1,181)	(98)	1,169,617	5.0
NAS, WHIDBEY ISLAND	SEATTLE-BELLEVUE -EVERETT	93 RECEIVE	0	0	1,026	13	1,026	13	1,169,617	5.0
NAVAL HOSPITAL, BREMERTON	BREMERTON	93 RECEIVE	0	0	154	31	154	31	86,325	5.9
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE	BANGOR	93 RECEIVE	0	0	400	660	400	660		
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD	BREMERTON	93 RECEIVE	1	173	3,301	0	3,300	(173)	86,325	5.9
NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER	BREMERTON	95 REALIGN	0	28	92	0	92	(28)	86,325	5.9
CAMP BONNEVILLE	PORTLAND VANCOUVER, OR-WA	95 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	934,742	3.7
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD	BREMERTON	95 RECEIVE	0	0	41	28	41	28	86,325	5.9

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			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
WEST VIRGINIA										
NAVAL AIR FACILITY, MARTINSBURG	WASHINGTON DC-MD-VA-WV	93 CLOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,499,861	4.0
WISCONSIN										
NAVAL AIR RESERVE CENTER	SHEBOYGAN	95 CLOSE	6	0	0	0	(6)	0	58,267	2.8

¹ Includes either a census designated area or county(ies). A census designated area includes either a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or primary statistical area (PMSA).

² Includes Monroe County as well.

³ Includes Bee County as well.

⁴ Includes Kleberg County as well.

⁵ Includes Notaway County as well.

Types of actions:

Adjust. This takes into account employment changes affected by previous and or subsequent actions during the BRAC 88, 91, 93, and 95 rounds.

Close. All missions of the base will cease or be relocated. The entire base will be declared excess and the property disposed.

Realign. Some missions of the base will cease or be relocated, but others will remain. The active component will still be host of the remaining portions of the base. Only a portion of the base will be declared excess and the property disposed. In cases where the base is both gaining and losing missions, the base is being realigned if it will experience a net reduction of DOD civilian personnel. In such situations, its possible that no property will be declared excess.

Receive. A base which receives missions, units, or activities relocating from a closing or realigning base. In cases where the base is both gaining and losing missions, the base is both gaining and losing missions, the base is a receiving base if it will experience a net increase of DOD civilian personal.

Redirect. Recommendation from the Secretary of Defense, or a decision of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, to change a base closure or realignment decision made by a prior Commission round (1988, 1991, or 1993). This term is generally used when the receiver installation is changed.

Relocate. The term used to describe the movement of missions, units, or activities from a closing or realigning base to another base. Units do not realign from a closing or a realigning base to another base, they relocate.

Disestablish. Terms used to describe planned actions which directly affect missions, units or activities. Fighter wings are inactivated, based are closed.

SOURCE: U.S. Dept of Defense, Base Closure Office. March 1996.